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THE NATION'S LEGISLATURE

THE WRANGLING DEMOCRACY.

SENATORS HILL AND MORGAN SPEAK IN OPPOSITION TO ALL WAR CLAIMS—MR. BECK CHARACTERIZES MR. HILL'S EFFORT AS A STUMP-SPEECH—THE FAMILY QUARREL TO BE CONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate spent nearly the entire session to-day ostensibly considering the claim of Warren Mitchell, of Kentucky, for cotton captured by the United States during the war, but really in discussing the general question of Southern war claims. The discussion was confined principally to the Democratic side and became almost as much of a family quarrel as was witnessed last week on the occasion of Gen. Bragg's raid. The claim of Mitchell was warmly supported by both the Kentucky Senators and opposed by Ben Hill, of Georgia, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. Hill arraigned the policy of considering this class of claims, and declared that he was opposed to all war claims, whether presented by loyal or disloyal claimants. He believed that none of them should ever be considered, much less paid, and he created quite a sensation by saying that the sooner the Southern people were given to understand that these war claims would not be considered by Congress the better it would be for them. They would then go about building up their material interests instead of looking to the Government to pay for their losses. He said he could see no difference in this class of claims, for he had never yet had a definition of loyalty as applied to those who remained South during the war. If respect for the Union and a desire to see it perpetuated was loyalty, he knew of thousands of men in the South who had resisted secession as long as it was possible, and only acquiesced in it from sheer necessity. Referring to himself, he said that never, even in the midst of the struggle, in his heart of hearts did he expect or wish to see this Union dissolved, and he knew thousands in the South whose feelings in this direction were as strong as his own. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and others on the Democratic side heard Hill with impatience, and when he had finished Mr. Beck characterized his remarks as a stump-speech, and made a sharp attack upon him. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, followed Mr. Beck, and in much the same strain as Hill, opposed the claim. It is expected that others will follow their lead to-morrow, for several of the Southern Senators are desirous of putting themselves on record as flatly opposed to all war claims of whatever character. This is probably done to counteract the effect of the action of their party friends in the House from the Southern States.

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE.

MR. WRIGHT'S UTOPIAN SCHEME VOTED DOWN BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY—A COMMOTION CREATED BY A BILL FOR THE ERECTION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—No business of importance was transacted in the House to-day. The usual number of bills was introduced under the call of States and referred to the appropriate committees, after which Mr. Wright's bill to lend each settler on the public lands $500 was taken up and rejected by a vote of 212 to 22. Before the vote was taken, the House, being in an indulgent humor, gave unanimous consent to Mr. Wright to explain his bill. His argument, however, had no effect, and it is probable that his bill would have received more votes had he remained silent.

After the vote upon Mr. Wright's bill, Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, was recognized, and moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate over $1,000,000 for the erection of public buildings in various cities. The bill provided appropriations for the following-named cities: Augusta, Ga., and Key West, Fla., each $100,000; Lynchburg, Va., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, each $75,000; Oxford, Miss., and Greensboro, N. C., each $50,000; Brooklyn, $250,000; Montgomery, Ala., $150,000; Erie, Penn., $120,000; La Crosse, Wis., $65,000. The reading of the bill created an uproar in the House, and when it was finished a score of members jumped to their feet and demanded to be informed whether provision was made for their respective sections. Mr. Mills said that as no provision was made for erecting buildings in Texas he would move to adjourn. This motion was received with a yell of approval from those whose districts were omitted from Whitthorne's proposed distribution of public money, and notwithstanding the determined efforts of those opposed to adjournment, Mr. Mills' motion was carried on a yea and nay vote. This unexpected adjournment prevented Mr. Robbins from bringing forward his proposition to assign a day for the consideration of the bill of the Committee on Ways and Means to readjust the duties on sugars. The adjournment, however, does not dispose of Mr. Whitthorne's bill, but leaves it as the unfinished business for next Monday after the morning hour.

THE CORBIN-BUTLER CONTEST.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE—THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF BUTLER HELD TO BE FINAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senators Merrimon, Saulsbury, and Hill, the Democratic members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, have prepared a minority report in the contested election case of Corbin against Butler, of South Carolina. After stating the issues between the contestants, the report of the minority says:

"On Nov. 20, 1877, a motion was made in the Senate to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. The reason alleged for this motion was that the facts were all stated in the records furnished by the contestants, that neither of the contestants desired to take any testimony aliunde, and that the question of law could be debated and decided in the Senate as well without as with a report from the committee. On Nov. 29, after elaborate debate, this resolution to discharge the committee was accepted by the Senate, and after the statements made, and printed in behalf of Mr. Corbin, and arguments had been made in the Senate on both sides, the Senate agreed to a motion to swear in Butler, and on Nov. 30 he was sworn in as the Senator for South Carolina for the term in contest. A vote admitting one contestant to a seat is certainly a vote denying the same seat to another contestant, when both contestants are parties to the issue. No motion was made to reconsider this action of the Senate, and no reservation was made looking to any further contest between the claimants. On March 26, 1878, and during a subsequent session of Congress, the petition of Corbin, now under consideration, asking the Senate 'to inquire into, hear and determine his right and claim to the same seat in the Senate,' was referred to this committee. In considering this petition the facts which have been presented to the committee are precisely the same which were presented on the former consideration of the case. Not a new fact has been presented nor offered to be presented, and not an old fact has been withdrawn nor offered to be withdrawn or modified. The arguments now made have been made from the same statements and briefs filed on the former hearing, and not a new question of law has been presented, except the issue of res adjudicata. No charge of fraud has been made against the former decision; no allegation that testimony was before excluded which ought to have been admitted, or that testimony was admitted which ought to have been excluded. No request by either party to produce testimony has been denied, and no pretense that testimony then offered and excluded can now be produced. The jurisdiction is the same, the parties are the same, the subject-matter of contest is the same, the facts are the same, and the questions of law are the same. The petition of Corbin is a mere naked proposition that the Senate, at a subsequent session, shall revote on the identical questions, facts, and issues on which the Senate voted and decided at a former session."

The minority argue that no demand like that contained in the petition of Corbin was ever granted by the Senate nor by any legislative body, and refer to the case of Bright and Fitch in the Thirty-fifth Congress, where a rehearing was asked in a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana. In that case it was held that the judgment first rendered by the Senate was final and precluded further inquiry into the subject. The report says that if, on the former hearing, Corbin had been denied the privilege of introducing material facts which he offered to produce; if he presented material facts now which were then unknown; if all the facts and questions of law known and presented were not then as fully known and presented, the minority would not undertake to say his petition for a hearing ought not in justice to be gravely heard and considered on the merits. But as Corbin has himself suggested no new facts or questions of law, his petition for another vote cannot be regarded as entitled to consideration. The minority argue that the only real question is whether the lower branch of the Legislature which, it is claimed, elected Corbin, was a legal House or a legal quorum of a House under the Constitution and laws of South Carolina, and proceed to argue that such was not the fact, and that Corbin was not elected by a legal Legislature.

THE NEW REFUNDING LAW.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT READY TO CARRY IT INTO EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to holders of United States 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, in which, after calling attention to the act of Congress just approved, entitled, "An act to facilitate the refunding of the national debt," he says: "Under the provisions of this act the department will exchange the 4 per centum consols of the United States for an equal amount of any outstanding and uncalled 6 per centum 5-20 bonds of the United States. In addition, the department will pay to the holder of the 6 per centum bonds the interest accrued and additional interest for a period of three months; also, a commission, the same as for the sale of bonds under the circular of Jan. 1, 1879, to wit: On an aggregate of $100,000, and not exceeding $1,000,000, between Jan. 3, 1879, and June 30, 1879, one-eighth of 1 per cent.; on an aggregate exceeding $1,000,000, and not exceeding $10,000,000, between the same dates, one-quarter of 1 per cent., and on amounts in excess of $10,000,000, an additional commission of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the excess; and will transmit the bonds to the person entitled thereto free of expense. The accrued interest on the 4 per cents will be charged to date of the exchange." Bonds sent under this circular should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., marked "Loan Division—for Exchange," and 4 per cent. bonds, with a draft for the interest and commissions, will be sent promptly in return. This direct exchange is intended to promote the rapid refunding of the public debt, and to give to holders of bonds every facility that is granted under existing laws in the payment of called bonds. Bonds called on or prior to the date of exchange will not be received under this circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to inquiries concerning the amount of 4 per cent. bonds that can be issued for refunding purposes, states that under the Refunding act there was authorized an aggregate amount of $1,500,000,000 bonds to be issued for that purpose; that there has already been issued of 5 per cents $500,000,000, of 4½ per cents $185,000,000, and of 4 per cents $168,200,000, in all $853,200,000, leaving of 4 per cents still to be issued $646,800. Of the bonds at present redeemable there is now outstanding: Consols of 1865, $26,035,550; of 1867, $310,614,000; of 1868, $37,465,300; of 10-40s, $194,566,300—in all, $568,731,150—showing that there are more than enough 4 per cents authorized to take up all the bonds which will be redeemable before 1880.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since Saturday's report amounted to $5,128,950.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

TEXT OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROHIBITING THEIR PAYMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is the text of the proposition reported by Mr. Edmunds to-day from the Senate Judiciary Committee as a substitute for the constitutional amendment on the same subject proposed by the joint resolution which passed the House under a suspension of the rules on the last day of the last session:

ARTICLE XVI. No claim against the United States shall ever hereafter be sustained or allowed by Congress, or any department officer or court of the United States, or money paid by the United States or from their funds, whether as damages, compensation, [illegible] for or on account of any [illegible] personal, or mixed, taken, used, injured, or destroyed by the United States troops, or by or through any officer, civil or military, or other person acting or professing to act under or by authority of the United States or of their enemies, or taken, used, injured, or destroyed from any other cause whatever during the existence of the late insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, unless the owner thereof (and in case of any corporation, its governing authority and management) was, during all the time of such insurrection or rebellion, loyal in fact to the Government of the United States, and gave neither aid nor encouragement to the enemy. No pension, bounty, grant, pecuniary indemnity, or pecuniary benefit shall ever be given or provided for by or under the authority of Congress or any State for, or on account of, any military or other service performed, or injury suffered, in hostility to the Government of the United States. No pardon or amnesty, past or future, shall have any effect to take any person, case, or claim out of the purview of this article.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $570,302 82, and from Customs, $392,605 01.

In THE TIMES of the 20th there appeared in these dispatches a paragraph referring to the suspension of Mr. William M. Leeds, the Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau. The resignation of Mr. Leeds has since then been accepted, but he has received official assurance that the reasons existing for severing his connection with the Indian Office do not in any way affect the respect and confidence to which his character and integrity are entitled.

The bill introduced by Senator Ferry, of Michigan, to-day, provides that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute the Militia. The Militia are to be divided into two classes—the active to be known as the National or State Guard, as the Legislature of each State may prescribe, and the inactive to be known as the reserve Militia. The bill proposes to appropriate $1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, and other ordinary and Quartermaster stores for the active Militia.

In the case of W. O. Avery against Benjamin F. Butler, an action to recover $500 paid defendant as counsel, for which plaintiff claims that the defendant rendered no service, the defendant [Gen. Butler] to-day filed his plea with the Clerk of the District Court admitting that he was paid $500 as a retainer. He was delayed from attending Avery's trial by illness, but he had placed in Avery's hands an elaborate brief on the law and facts with directions to hand it to his other counsel, and in said brief certain defects in counts of the indictment against Avery were pointed out. He denies that he ever promised to return the amount and says his services were worth a larger sum.

TWO DEFAULTERS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27.—J. H. Dickman, Treasurer of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, is a defaulter to the amount of $6,000, and Jacob Renneker, Treasurer of the German Catholic Cemetery Association, to the amount of $1,200.

RESUMPTION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—In the House this afternoon a resolution was offered and laid over for discussion, calling upon the Ohio Congressmen to oppose any measures looking to the repeal of the Resumption act.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR A MURDERER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—The Supreme Court has granted a new trial to Louis Guetig, the murderer of Mary McGlew, who was to have been hanged on Jan. 29, with Achey and Merrick.

PITTSTON, Penn., Jan. 27.—John Tierney, of this place, was run over by a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad this afternoon, and instantly killed.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Thomas Ward, convicted of outrage in New-York and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—John Ham, an engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad, while at a water-tank near Urbana, Ohio, yesterday, slipped and fell a distance of 20 feet, fracturing his skull.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Benjamin Krumpelman and Jack Crowley, aged 13 and 14, were drowned in the river at the foot of Russell-street, Covington, Ky., yesterday, by the upsetting of a skiff through collision with a coal barge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, held this afternoon, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. Henry A. Whitney, of Boston, was re-elected President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—John B. Calder, late Cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, is being tried on a second indictment for embezzling the funds of the bank. A late trial on a similar indictment resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY'S AND AFGHANISTAN'S TROUBLES.

ENGLAND'S REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CYPRUS DENIED—ANOTHER CITY OF AFGHANISTAN OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH—RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE OVER THE BULGARIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it understands that the announcement by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Post* of England's intention to purchase the Island of Cyprus is unfounded.

SOPHIA, Jan. 27.—It is believed that a group of influential Bulgarian Deputies to the Assembly of Notables for the election of a ruler over Bulgaria will propose an adjournment of the election for a Prince, and the prolongation of the Russian military occupation and civil administration for two years, on account of the difficulty of finding Bulgarians competent to exercise the civil administration, and because of the dangers arising from a weak government at the outset.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, Jan. 20, says: "The cavalry occupied this place to-day unopposed. Gen. Stewart, with the whole Second Brigade, will arrive to-morrow."

A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Matoond, Sunday, Jan. 26, says Gen. Roberts, previous to his temporarily quitting Khost, assembled the chiefs and warned them that the British would be always near, and would return instantly to quell any disturbance. It would be idle for them to entertain any hope of Russian aid, as Russia was impoverished in men and money.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The lower house of the Reichsrath has approved the treaty of Berlin by a vote of 154 to 112.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

STRINGENT MEASURES ADOPTED TO CHECK ITS SPREAD—A REPORT THAT THE DISEASE HAS APPEARED IN MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—Official telegrams received on Sunday from the infected districts report that no persons are now ill with the disease at Wetlianka. In the other villages attacked by the plague one death and two new cases are reported. At Tsaritsin a commission has been appointed by the Ministries of the Interior and of Ways and Communication to prevent the spread of the contagion by the roads or railways. A special Public Health Commission has also been appointed. The town of Tsaritsin is surrounded by military pickets, and quarantine has been established on both sides of the River Volga. The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a report, which lacks confirmation, that the epidemic has appeared in or near Moscow.

VIENNA, Jan 27.—The Austrian Consul at Moscow contradicts a report of the outbreak of the epidemic at Russ, in the Government of Moscow.

SALVAGE FOR SAVING A FRIGATE.

A CLAIM FOR $7,500 AGAINST THE UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice an action has been brought by the owners of the steam-tug Admiral against the United States ship Constitution to recover £1,500 for salvage. The sum of £200 had been tendered to the owners of the tug, but was rejected. The plaintiff asked leave to serve notice of the motion upon the Captain of the Constitution and the United States Consul at Portsmouth. The application was granted, but the Judge stated that he could not allow any order to issue upon the Captain. He would be prepared to hear argument on the question on Wednesday next. In the meantime he would communicate with the Government. Plaintiff's counsel undertook, on his own responsibility, to serve the Captain of the Constitution with the notice of the motion for salvage. The Judge impressed him with the necessity of informing Minister Welsh and Lord Salisbury of the proceedings.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE TROUBLES OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF LONDON—AN EGYPTIAN NATIONAL BANK FORMED AT ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—At a meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Bank, with reference to which it was rumored last week that the institution was in process of absorption by another London bank, the Chairman stated that a call for £5 per share was issued on Friday to meet a threatened run, which, in fact, was successfully met. The Chairman declared that the reports of the bank's insolvency were unfounded; the assets would pay every debt and leave a surplus of £100,000. A committee of five shareholders was appointed to consider with the Directors whether the bank should continue or transfer its business to some other concern.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 27.—The Egyptian National Bank, with a capital of £4,000,000, has been formed, under the auspices of the Minister of Finance, and Right Hon. Robert Lowe, member of Parliament for London University, has accepted the Chairmanship of the English Board of Directors of the Bank.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH MADE FOR THE PIRATICAL STEAMER—DRAWING OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION LOTTERY—THE BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that the British gun-boat Goshawk left Cork on Saturday to seek intelligence concerning the alleged piratical steamer. The Goshawk overhauled many vessels, but learned nothing, and it is believed that the letter of Capt. Adams is a hoax.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* publishes the following from its London correspondent: "If I am rightly informed, Cardinal Manning has had an opportunity offered him of explaining personally to Lord Beaconsfield his views respecting the Catholic education difficulty in Ireland. The question will probably be brought forward very prominently next session under the auspices of the Government. The Irish Catholics demand State endowment for the Catholic University.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The drawing of the Exposition lottery was begun yesterday in the large hall of the Trocadero Palace. A large crowd witnessed the drawing. Yesterday's drawing consisted of the first 300 prizes. No. 1, value $20,000, was won by ticket No. 978,599 of the fourth series; No. 2, value $20,000, by ticket No. 167,257 of the fifth series; No. 3, value $10,000, by ticket No. 75,582 of the eleventh series; No. 4, value $10,000, by ticket No. 24,613 of the first series; No. 5, value $5,000, by ticket No. 927,579 of the ninth series.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The *National Gazette* learns on good authority that the Prussian Ministry has pronounced against the tobacco monopoly and in favor of taxation according to weight, and has charged the Minister of Finance to prepare a bill giving effect to its views.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—It is reported that the Kings of Spain and Portugal, at the approaching meeting at Elvas, will discuss a marriage between the Infanta Maria Della Paz, sister of King Alfonso, and Prince Augustus, of Portugal, brother of King Luis.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that one-seventh of the looms and spindles in Blackburn are stopped, and that from 4,000 to 5,000 operatives are idle and destitute. No public relief fund has been started, because of the diminished means of all classes. Mill-owners say that trade was never worse. Only a few isolated disputes have been settled without a reduction of wages. Masters have been obliged to make reductions, because reductions have been accepted by the employes of several large Preston and Burnley establishments. The colliers' lodges of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and North Derbyshire have agreed, by a considerable majority, to accept arbitration, and a deputation will meet the masters to arrange terms to-day.

HOW TILDEN AND HENDRICKS MET.

JUDGE PATTERSON'S STORY OF HOW HE WRESTLED WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE—THE CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The story of the Saratoga conference between Tilden and Hendricks is told for the first time by Judge Chambers Patterson, of Terre Haute, who was sent by Hendricks to see Tilden, about the last of June, after the St. Louis Convention. Hendricks had decided that he would not accept a nomination with Tilden, unless the latter would use his influence to secure the repeal of the Resumption act. When Judge Patterson reached Albany, he found that Tilden was at Poughkeepsie, and telegraphed to him. Tilden answered directing him to meet him there, which he did, and they together took the train for Albany. What followed is thus related by Judge Patterson:

"When we got in the sleeping-car I explained my mission to him, and told him that Congress was then in session, and if the House did not pass the repealing bill Mr. Hendricks would be off the ticket. 'Oh,' said Tilden, 'let's say nothing about that; keep the subject in the background, and make the race on reform.' Then he looked under and all around the seat and said, 'I thought I heard some one. I'm afraid of those reporters. They are ubiquitous, and would creep under a man's house to hear his talk.' I laughed at the old man's fears, and insisted on the point demanded by Mr. Hendricks, but he would concede nothing. He said New-York was essential to success, and New-York wanted resumption. Well, I wrestled with him for a day and saw that I was making no headway, when I proposed to send for Hendricks, and have him come there. That was Saturday, and I said I could have him there by next Wednesday. Tilden said they had better meet accidentally at Saratoga. I telegraphed Mr. Hendricks to come at once to Saratoga, and he did so, but the result was a disagreement, and Mr. Hendricks left, having told Tilden that he wanted every word and letter of the platform lived up to or he would not be upon it. Tilden took the matter under advisement, and was assured that without Hendricks he would be lost in the West, and perhaps in the South, and then he solicited a second meeting, and it took just long enough to call the roll of the House to have the bill passed, and Hendricks accepted."

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.

AN INSANE MAN KILLS A MAN, A WOMAN, AND A CHILD—TWO HOMICIDES IN THE WEST.

BELFAST, Me., Jan. 27.—At Montville, about 15 miles from this city, on Saturday evening, John McFarland, a farmer, his wife, and granddaughter were murdered by one Rowell, an insane man. Mrs. McFarland was shot with a gun, and the others had their brains beaten out. The murderer was afterward shot and killed by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Mrs. W. C. C. Foster, a widow residing alone, three miles east of this city, was brutally murdered last night by some unknown [illegible]

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 27.—Marshall S. Pritchett, Town Collector of Cherry Valley, was mysteriously murdered here yesterday. His body, with rifled pockets, was found in the outskirts of the city, with a ball in the head from a revolver, which lay beside him, and a deep gash in the temple. Several persons are under suspicion.

FIRE IN THE WILLIAMSTOWN COAL MINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—A dispatch received to-day from the Vice-President of the company operating at Williamstown, Penn., says that the fire at the Williamstown Colliery is now well under control, and in the course of another day it will be entirely extinguished. He says none of the slopes are injured, and the damage is confined to the burning of the engines and drum at the top of the slope, and the loss by suffocation of about 20 mules. He claims that the aggregate loss will probably not exceed $20,000. The colliery can be partially operated during the progress of the repairs, which will require two months.

A dispatch from Millerstown, Penn., says the fire at the colliery at Williamstown obtained a fresh start during the night, and continued burning briskly until morning. This dispatch places the aggregate loss at $50,000 to $60,000. The amount of insurance is unknown.

THE LATE JUDGE HALYBURTON.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27.—The funeral of the late Judge James D. Halyburton, who died last evening, took place this afternoon, and was attended by members of the Bar in a body, including the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and a large number of leading citizens. Judge Halyburton served as United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia from President Tyler's Administration until the beginning of the late war; also, as Judge of the Confederate States Court during the war. He was considered one of Virginia's most distinguished sons. He was 76 years of age.

DEATH FROM A FALL ON THE ICE.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 27.—E. H. Green, one of the proprietors of Stewart's rolling-mills, at South Easton, fell on the ice near his home on Tuesday last and broke his left arm and injured himself internally, from the effects of which he died this morning. He was at one time President of the Easton Town Council.

ACCUSED OF TRYING TO EVADE THEIR DEBTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Albert C. Andrews and James W. Coltman were arraigned to-day, charged with conspiring to defraud their creditors, and were each held in $3,000 bail for trial. The defendants demanded an immediate examination, but the Government was not ready to proceed, and a continuance was granted.

THIEVES ADMITTING THEIR GUILT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Charles Woodward and George Lee, alias "Snatchem," thieves, who stole $12,000 worth of jewelry from Max Freund, a traveling jeweler, who had a room in the Palmer House, pleaded guilty this morning in the Criminal Court, and were remanded. Woodward turned State's evidence. The goods have been recovered.

SWINDLING HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Dr. Charles L. Williams, of Washington, D. C., has been arrested here for passing a forged draft for $25 on the Suffolk Bank in this city. He is said to have made a business of swindling hotel proprietors in small places in the South and West.

LOUISIANA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—The Senatorial caucus has agreed to drop the lowest candidate. The fifth ballot stood: Eustis, Kenner, and Jonas 25 each; Manning, 1.

THE PEORIA FREIGHT POOL BROKEN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Peoria freight pool, which for three months, since its formation, has had only nominal existence, has been completely broken up by the resignation of Commissioner J. H. Stead, and does not now exist even by name.

BLINDNESS CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—A boy named Hinton, employed in a drug store, made up a prescription in which were quicksilver and nitric acid. In shaking the mixture an explosion occurred, smashing the bottle to atoms and destroying the boy's sight.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 27.—Bishop Medley, of Fredericton, was elected Metropolitan of Canada, at the House of Bishops, held in the Synod office to-day. There were present the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Algoma, Niagara, and Montreal.

THE MUCH-ABUSED PARTY.

PITY THE POOR DEMOCRATS.

COMPLAINING BEFORE THE TELLER COMMITTEE OF THE CRUELTY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27.—The Teller committee was occupied mainly to-day in hearing Democratic testimony as to the conduct of the canvass and election in Williamsburg and Sumter Counties. State Senator Maurice testified that the Republicans in Williamsburg were lukewarm and divided, and that the character of Swails, the Republican leader, was bad; it was in consequence of Swails' threats that he was given notice that he would be held responsible for any bloodshed or house-burning, and that he had better leave the country.

Circuit Solicitor Hirsch, a Republican until 1877, said that he had investigated, by Gov. Hampton's direction, the different charges made by Swails, and found that the White Oak meeting was not held to advocate Mr. Rainey's election; that Swails was not arrested by the "Red Shirts," and that no threats had been made against Swails, except that he would be held to account for any bloodshed or incendiarism.

Jack Epps, a colored preacher, testified that he abstained from voting at the election, and in consequence was debarred by the colored Republicans from ministering in the Baptist churches he had regularly served.

J. S. Hayward, white, testified that the invitation to Swails to ride into King's Tree with the "Red Shirts" was freely accepted by Swails when he had been assured that no harm would be done to him.

J. B. Chandler, white, testified that armed negroes surrounded the Cedar Swamp Precinct, saying the ballots should not be counted; the ballot-box was sent off on a by-path, while the negroes lay in wait for it in the usual road; it was the intention of the negroes to murder the managers and seize the box.

The first Democratic witness from Richland County was Paul Ludwig, of Columbia, who testified as to the peacefulness of the election. This witness went to Sumter with the cannon on Oct. 12, and testified that only blank cartridges were taken, and that one gun was run up to the Court-house without orders, because a riot was going on.

John Lee, colored, Democrat, had been told by Republicans that he ought to be hanged, and his wife burned; many colored Democrats had been threatened, and their red shirts torn off; others had been pulled from their horses, and their wives advised to leave them; he saw large numbers of colored Republicans vote the Democratic ticket. Coleman Beattie, colored, Democrat, was told that every colored Democrat ought to be hanged or burned. Andrew Johnson, colored, Democrat, had been threatened, abused, and beaten by colored Republicans on account of his politics, and his children had been beaten and driven from school. James Minus, colored, had been cursed and scorned, and his children hissed at because he was a Democrat; he had been shot in the face and his head was broken. Two other colored Democrats told the same story.

This closed Richland County, and Edward Perry, printer, of Charleston, was put on the stand. He swore that he printed 10,000 Republican tissue tickets for E. W. M. Mackey, the Republican candidate for Congress, at the last election.

SITTING BULL'S PLEA FOR MERCY.

HE PROMISES TO FIGHT NO MORE FOREVER—REPORTS THAT HIS BAND HAS CROSSED THE LINE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* gives news brought by runners from Standing Rock Agency. Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp just arrived at the agency represent him as anxious to return there, where his tribe once lived, and where the Uncapapas, who are in close tribal relations with his band, still are. These messengers confirm the reports received at Cheyenne Agency of the destitute and hungry condition of Sitting Bull's band, and bring the following message to the Uncapapas: "Once I was strong and brave, and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward, and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry; my women are sick, and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war-paint thrown to the winds."

There is nothing in the news brought by these messengers to confirm previous reports of the crossing of the line by Sitting Bull. Otherwise their representations agree with those of previous emissaries to Cheyenne. It is believed here that Sitting Bull will return at once if assured of food and protection.

NEW-JERSEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE GOVERNOR GIVES A FEW GOOD POSITIONS TO DEMOCRATS AND MANY MINOR OFFICES TO REPUBLICANS—THE NEW CITY CHARTER BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The air has been full all the afternoon of rumors that Gov. McClellan had decided to send to the Senate, for confirmation, a batch of Republican nominations. The rumor was only partially verified by the list which Private-Secretary Hall handed to the Senate this evening. Very many of the names on it are those of Republicans, but with his eye steadily on the main chance, the Governor has been careful to deal out all the big loaves to Democrats. He did not even follow the rule of nominating Republicans for places about to be vacated by Republicans. He presented the name of a Republican successor to a Democratic incumbent that was scarcely to be expected, but two of the most important nominations made are of Democrats to all places now filled creditably and acceptably by Republicans. Ludlow McCarter, a Democratic lawyer of Newark, is nominated as the successor, as Lay Judge of Essex, of Hon. G. S. Titsworth, a Republican. In this county John H. Stewart, Democrat, is named to succeed Judge Buchanan, a Republican, as Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas. Having thus given away the two places of highest honor to his party friends, he tries to make amends by giving most of the minor and less lucrative places to the Republicans. His nominees for Lay Judges in the several counties are as follows: Gloucester, John Moore; Cape May, J. E. Hughes; Burlington, William Parry; Morris, Freeman Wood; Hudson, A. W. Fry, all of whom are Republicans; Camden, Joseph Homer, Democrat; Salem, Joseph Cook; Cumberland, Alpheus Woodruff; Hunterdon, J. P. Hoffman; Warren, James Somerville, and Bergen, W. S. Banta, whose political tendencies could not be learned this evening. The nominations were all referred in executive session to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate confirmed A. A. Smally as Pilot Commissioner, and James P. Bonnell as Harbor-master.

The Jersey City charter, outlined last week, was under consideration this evening by the House Committee on Municipal Corporations. What would seem to be a fatal defect in one of its vital provisions has been discovered. In order to evade the constitutional prohibitions against the management of the internal affairs of cities by special and local acts, the bill provides that upon the call of any 100 citizens the Mayor of any city in the State shall, within two weeks, order an election to take the sense of the people upon accepting or rejecting the terms of the bill. The bill is only designed to be applicable to Jersey City, and it is questionable whether that Democratic city, on a popular vote, will accept the reforms, however much needed, that may be suggested by a Republican Legislature. The more serious objection is that there is no limit as to the frequency of these preliminary elections. The committee will not report the bill, however, before the end of the week. By that time it hopes to have other charters to consider. The Attorney-General was asked last week to submit to the House an opinion as to whether the clause of the Constitution empowering the election of Lay Judges in joint meeting was not as effective as the clause vesting the appointments in the Governor. It would have argued more than Spartan virtue in the Attorney-General if he had decided against the Executive who appoints him. To-night he decided, as might have been expected, that the power is with the Governor.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE LITIGATION.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the counsel in the Arlington case continued arguments upon instructions to the jury. The Judge stated that to-morrow he would decide upon two instructions asked for by the plaintiff and one of those asked for by the defendants.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The British ship Nelson, Capt. Murphy, from Liverpool Jan. 16, for San Francisco, returned to Queenstown Jan. 26, with her steering gear disabled.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 27.—The steam-ship Quebec, of the Dominion Line, left here during the storm Saturday for Portland. Soon afterward the hawser fouled her propeller, and she drifted on the shoal ground at the upper end of the dock-yard. She got off at high tide without damage, and anchored in the stream.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 27.—The schooner Ida L., of Centreville, bound from Surinam for Boston, which went ashore on Quisquit last evening, got off, and proceeded to Vineyard Haven for repairs.

THE MAJOR RENO INQUIRY.

MORE TESTIMONY AS TO THE ATTACK BY THE INDIANS UPON RENO'S COMMAND.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Capt. Moylan was again on the stand to-day at the Reno inquiry. He was asked as to whether he remembered a conversation had by him with Lieut. Wallace, in the timber, regarding the strength of the Indians. The witness replied that he remembered of some such conversation, at the end of which, turning to a half-breed scout named Jackson, he asked him if he would take word to Gen. Custer regarding the strength of the Indians. But the scout, motioning with his hand to the Indians circling around the command, said "no man could get through there alive."

George Herendeen, of Bozeman, whose vocation is, as he expressed it, "running the prairie," testified that he was with Reno, and saw no Indians opposing the advance of the troops, and after the command dismounted to deploy, he, with three other scouts, went to the extreme left, and, dismounting, sat down to watch the firing of the troops; there were no Indians to fire at from where he was, and he thought the firing of the troops was rather rapid; he saw no great number of Indians anywhere, except down the bottom; afterward he was present with Reno when the retreat began; the soldiers were much frightened; before the retreat, and while he was in the timber, he heard firing in the direction of Gen. Custer; he thought it was Custer down the river; his impression had been confirmed since. The witness judged that when Reno left the timber, Gen. Custer must have been two miles from his last battle-field; the effective fighting force of the Indians, he thought, was about 2,500; he did not think the Indians could have driven 100 men with 5,000 or 6,000 rounds of ammunition out of the timber where Reno's command was.

Capt. E. S. Payne, of the Fifth Cavalry, testified that he made a measurement, on Aug. 22 last, from the place where Custer was killed to Reno's intrenchment on the hill; the measurement was practically by "chaining," by means of lariats measured and tied together; the line was a practical route, and almost a straight line; this distance was four miles and 160 yards; there were bones of horses and men scattered around where Custer was slain. The testimony bearing upon the distance between Reno's final position on the hill after his retreat and the point where Custer fought is of vital importance, as upon it rests the ability of Reno to bear the conflict and his responsibility in not going to Custer's aid.

BENJAMIN NOYES' CHECK-BOOK.

RECEIVER RUSSELL REFUSES TO CONFIRM THE STATEMENTS ABOUT PAYMENTS TO LEGISLATORS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Receiver Talcott H. Russell, who has in his hands the affairs of the two insurance companies of which Benjamin Noyes was President—the American Mutual Life and American National Life and Trust—is displeased with the dispatch in which he was reported as saying that Noyes' check-book, now in his possession, showed that "from $30,000 to $35,000 were used for legislative expenses in influencing the Connecticut Legislature of 1875 to prevent the repeal of the charter asked for by the Insurance Commissioner," and that "several members of the Legislature of that year received a portion of the money." To-day he publishes a card in which he says: "I see the only prudent course for any one who wishes to avoid misconstruction is to lock himself up in his safe as well as his books. I certainly did not admit or suggest that there were any names of legislators entered in the check-book mentioned. I do not think I stated that there was $30,000 or $35,000 used to influence legislation. Whatever statements I may have made in reference to entries under the head of legislative expenses were made to one or two private parties, and did not profess to be at all accurate. In a conversation to-day, Mr. Russell said that he was not aware that the names of any members of the Legislature were on the stubs of the checks. [illegible] could not tell how much. He refused to give any of the names, or to allow the book to be seen.

The following story is told about one member of the Legislature of 1875, who was interested in a policy in one of the companies. He was strenuous in favor of repealing the charter until the night before the vote was taken, but then suddenly shifted. Noyes said he had found it cheaper to silence opposition in other ways than by hiring lawyers, and added that in this case he had restored all that had been paid on the policy, but Mr. Russell says the name of this legislator does not appear in the book. The chances are that disclosures will be interesting if the names in the book are ever given to the public, but the Receiver says he does not foresee that he will be induced to make them known.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Trenton, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Le Roy, European Station, was at Ville-Franche Jan. 6, having arrived Dec. 30, from Naples. The Alliance was at Smyrna. The Gettysburg arrived at Ville-Franche Jan. 1, and the Enterprise at the same place on the 4th inst. The Wyoming was also in port.

Commander Francis M. Bunce is ordered to the command of the Marion; Lieut. William J. Moore, Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, and Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall are ordered to the Marion; Lieut. William F. Lame and Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon to the Vandalia; Commander Robert F. Bradford is detached from the command of the Marion, and ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Portsmouth Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander Henry Glass from the command of the Nautical School-ship Jamestown, at Mare Island, and ordered to proceed home to await orders; Lieut. Edward A. Field from the receiving-ship Wabash, and ordered to the Marion; Lieut. Joseph H. Hemphill from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Naval Observatory; Lieut. Richard Mitchell from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. E. G. Prince from the coast survey steamer McArthur, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Charles O. Allibone from the League Island Navy-yard, and ordered to the Vandalia; Lieut. C. H. West, from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the Vandalia; Ensign E. M. Doyle from the training-ship Minnesota, and ordered to the Vandalia; Ensign William Winder from the receiving-ship Wabash, and ordered to the Vandalia; Ensign J. A. Sherman from the receiving-ship Passaic, and ordered to the Vandalia; Lieuts. W. A. Radden and H. O. Handy, Ensigns F. A. Wilner and F. S. Hotchkiss, and Surgeon G. H. Cooke from the Vandalia, and placed on waiting orders; Lieuts. G. A. Norris and J. W. Hagerman, Ensign F. H. Syeth, Midshipmen R. C. Bay and A. E. Culver from the Marion, and placed on waiting orders; Master W. P. Elliott from the Jamestown, and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer McArthur; Ensign C. F. Putnam from the Jamestown, and ordered to the Hassler; Ensign Lucien Flint from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Vandalia; Ensigns E. H. Townley and F. H. Harris from the Jamestown, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for the Alert; Assistant Surgeon F. C. Dale from the Jamestown and ordered to the Independence; Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle from the Marion, and ordered to the New-York Naval Hospital; Passed Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs from the Marion, and ordered to settle accounts.

Although no formal assignment has yet been made, it is probable the Vandalia and Marion will be sent to the North Atlantic Station.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The house of William Cammerer, in Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., was consumed by fire Sunday night, with its contents. Although the loss is only $1,300, the fire at one time threatened serious consequences, but was prevented from spreading by tearing down a shooting gallery.

By a fire at Waltham on Saturday the block of J. Glidden & Son was damaged to the extent of $1,900; insured. The dry goods store of J. W. Robinson sustained a damage amounting to $10,000, on which there was a partial insurance.

A building occupied by Mr. Wagner, furniture-dealer, and Beranoourt & Beiler, undertakers, at Dubuque, Iowa, was burned Sunday. The loss, which is estimated at $20,000, is well covered by insurance.

THE WILL OF CALEB CUSHING.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 27.—The will of Caleb Cushing, which has been presented in the Probate Court, gives no statement of property, and makes no public bequests. The will was made in Madrid in 1876, and the witnesses thereto are now scattered. The property is to be divided into two equal parts, one of which is to go to the five children of John N. Cushing, and the other to the three children of the late William Cushing. John N. Cushing is Executor.

GEN. ARTHUR'S VINDICATION

SHERMAN'S CHARGES ANSWERED.

THE ACCUSATIONS AND THE SUSPENDED OFFICER'S REPLIES READ IN THE SENATE—MR. SHERMAN PROFESSES A LOFTY PURPOSE TO REFORM ABUSES—AND GEN. ARTHUR SHOWS HIS UNFAIRNESS AND INSINCERITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate went into executive session to-day, and it was at once understood about the halls and corridors that the New-York Custom-house cases were about to be considered. To-night there is even more than the usual effort to keep the details of the proceedings secret, but, nevertheless, in certain circles it is known that immediately after the doors were closed Senator Conkling presented from the Committee on Commerce an adverse report on the nomination of Gen. Merritt to be Collector of the Port of New-York, and Mr. Burt to be Naval Officer. In doing so he sent to the Clerk's desk the answers to the charges of Secretary Sherman, which had been submitted to the committee by Gen. Arthur and Mr. Cornell. Before these communications had been read, however, but while they were still in the Clerk's hands, the presiding officer presented to the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for a copy of Gen. Arthur's reply. This letter was read, and at once, with much indignation, Senator Conkling called attention to the fact that he, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, had received a similar communication from Secretary Sherman, and that he had submitted it to the Senate, together with the answer of Gen. Arthur. It was, of course, apparent from this that the Secretary must have entertained the idea that Mr. Conkling would suppress his letter and fail to notice his request for a copy. At least this was the construction put upon his communication by the majority of the Senate, and when it was found that Senator Conkling had really sent to the Clerk the letter of the Secretary his colleagues of both parties expressed their indignation at what was regarded as a gratuitous insult to one of their number.

The feeling which was thus produced was anything but favorable to the Secretary. Nearly an hour was consumed in reading the answer of Gen. Arthur, which was universally commented upon as being the strongest document of the kind which had ever been submitted to the Senate. Then Senator Conkling moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed, and the charges and answers given to the public. In doing so, he argued that Collector Arthur had been unjustly assailed, not only by the Secretary, but by the Jay Commission, and that he had never yet had an opportunity to make an adequate reply. Senator Edmunds, who is believed to be strongly in favor of Collector Arthur, was nevertheless opposed to removing the injunction of secrecy, and made a few remarks to that effect. Senator Hoar made a short but earnest appeal to the Democrats to sustain the Administration, to act in conformity with the time-honored custom of their party, and to confirm the appointees of the President, against whom, as he alleged, no charge had been or could be brought. He also asked that a copy of Gen. Arthur's answer be at once transmitted to Secretary Sherman and to the President. The Senator found none of the Democrats ready to sustain him, however, and Mr. Conkling's motion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the charges and answers was carried by a vote of 47 to 6, Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, [illegible], Burnside, and Matthews being among those who voted adversely. It is still generally believed here that Merritt will be rejected by a good majority, but there is no doubt that, in addition to the Republicans mentioned, he will be supported by a number of Democrats. When the Conkling motion had been passed, Senator Thurman moved, in addition to removing the injunction of secrecy from the communications, that all further discussion of the New-York Custom-house cases be in open Senate. In support of this motion, he said that the cases in question had attracted such wide-spread attention, and were of such interest to the people of the country, that he believed it was the duty of the Senate to discuss them in public. This proposition gave rise to a debate which promised to occupy much time, and in the midst of it a motion to adjourn was carried. The question will therefore have to be decided in the next executive session.

The nomination of Mr. Graham to be Surveyor, vice Merritt, was reported favorably, and that gentleman will undoubtedly be confirmed.

Secretary Sherman will prepare a rejoinder to such portions of the reply of Gen. Arthur as deny the allegations in his charges, and will have it ready for presentation to the Senate when it again meets in executive session.

Following are the charges of Secretary Sherman, and the replies of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell:

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S CHARGES.

The following is Secretary Sherman's communication to the Senate in regard to the New-York Custom-house nominations:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1879.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, President of the United States Senate:

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the President, to transmit to the Senate the inclosed official reports to this department relating to the abuses and irregularities in the New-York Custom-house and bearing upon the nominations pending in the Senate. I beg to add a fuller statement of the causes that led to these nominations and suspensions than appears upon the public record.

The management of the Customs service has for several years been open to much criticism, in Congress, in the press, and in popular and business circles, founded upon alleged arbitrary abuses by the officers, and upon undervaluation and frauds. When I entered this office I determined to make a full examination into these allegations, and into the existing methods of conducting the Customs business, with a view to economy and reform. The President took great interest in the matter and heartily supported the measure proposed. It appeared that for a series of years from 1872 the receipts from Customs at the port of New-York have constantly diminished, while the expenditures have, with the exception of but a single year, steadily increased.

The Jay Commission, consisting of two eminent citizens of New-York and an officer of the Department of Justice, whose official duty brought him into active connection with the collection of Customs, have made a very full and elaborate examination of the methods of the business in the Custom-house at that port, and their reports show great abuses. It appears from their first report that in May, 1877, the force could be safely reduced 20 per cent. This reduction of 20 per cent. was opposed by Collector Arthur. Notwithstanding this opposition the reduction was substantially carried into effect by my order, making an annual saving of $238,298, and increasing the efficiency of the service. The second report shows that it was a common practice among entry clerks, weighers, gaugers, inspectors, and store-keepers to receive from importers and brokers irregular fees, in the nature of bribes. This practice was a matter of general notoriety in the Custom-house, and it does not appear that any effort was made by the Collector, Naval Officer, or Surveyor to suppress it. The third report shows that the gravest irregularities existed in the Department of Weighers and Gaugers; that a large number of persons were on the pay-rolls who rendered but little, if any, professional service to the Government; and that by reason of these irregularities, the cost of weighing and gauging imported goods at the Port of New-York has increased to the enormous sum of $346,524 80 per annum. These evils were not unknown to Collector Arthur, yet he made no attempt during his term of office to remedy them. On the contrary, in a letter to me he stated that he was confident that the commission wholly failed to appreciate the amount of work done by the weighers and have, by their general assertions, done a great injury to them. The reforms proposed by the commission in the Weighers' and Gaugers' Department were subsequently carried out by my order and effected a reduction of over $200,000 per annum in the cost of this branch of the service alone. It also appears from evidence on file in this department that a vicious practice has for a long time existed of granting free permits for landing goods without authority of law. From a detailed statement on file in this department it appears that over 200 such permits were granted from March, 1874, to May, 1875. The value of goods thus illegally delivered free of duty amounts to a very large sum. In a single instance the value was $85,000. In the investigation of claims known as "charges and commissions cases" the fact was disclosed that clerks engaged in making up statements of refunds in these cases received gratuities from claimants.

These reports disclose other abuses, but as many

of them had existed for a long time, and some were against the power of the Collector to correct, it was not fair to impute them all to his predecessor, but he was responsible for them, though he had been longer in office than any of his predecessors, for 10 years, having been first appointed Dec. 21, 1871. During the period of his service his compensation amounted to $155,800 36, a detailed statement of which is herewith transmitted. An officer charged with the high duties of Collector of the Port of New-York, and receiving such compensation, ought properly to be held responsible for all abuses that grew up or continued during his term of office, and the existence of such abuses is sufficient, if within his power, to warrant them, to justify his removal. The President was strongly of opinion upon reports of the Jay Commission, that the public interest demanded a change in the leading officers in the New-York Custom-house. I proposed to try to execute the reforms proposed with Mr. Arthur in office, rather than a stranger. The President acquiesced in this view, but probably it became evident that neither Mr. Arthur nor Mr. Cornell were in sympathy with the recommendations of the commission, and still and did resist their fair execution. The President became entirely satisfied that if he hoped to make a change in both offices, but the Senate, however, deemed it best not to confirm the nomination of Messrs. Roosevelt and Pelton. A brief experience convinced many honest of earnest and zealous reformers or change in the mode of conducting business would be abortive while the Collector held his position. The same system, the same persons, the same influence prevailed as before. From the nature of things it was difficult for a Collector long associated with the chief subordinates under him to believe evil of any of them. Mr. Lyndon, the Deputy Collector, was practically Collector. Gen. Arthur did not give that personal attention to the business of the office that would seem to be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties. He did not usually arrive at his office until afternoon. I respectfully call your attention to the report of General Appraiser John P. Meredith and special Agent W. Bingham and R. H. Shaw, of date of July 17, 1878, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. These officers say, in regard to Collector Arthur: "It seems to our notice early in our investigation that the Collector, as a rule, neglected to appear at his office until midday or after. It was claimed by his special deputy, Mr. Lyndon, in explanation (the Collector being absent on leave) that he made up the late arrivals at his office by remaining after hours. This, however, we do not regard as sufficient answer, even if it be true.

"We were surprised subsequently that Collector Arthur, after having been relieved of the connection of his special deputy, Mr. Lyndon, with cabinets to be filled from the Government, and after proofs of such official misconduct had been submitted to him, still appeared to repose in Mr. Lyndon the most implicit confidence, and to allow him to be the chief director of the business transacted in the office. It would also appear from a special report made by these officers of the date of June 25, 1878, that Mr. Lyndon, Chief Deputy, had been guilty of certain conduct and transactions [illegible] together with many detailed reports of efficiency of this department, convinced me, after several months' trial and consideration, that, without any arrangement of the personal character of Collector Arthur and the Naval Officer, the public interests demanded the removal of the officers in these offices. Mr. Cornell held simply a sinecure position, his real duties being discharged by his deputy, and Mr. Burt is now performing the duties both of Naval Officer and those formerly discharged by him as Controller, the latter office having been discontinued. In the selection of successors great care was taken that men of business, whose long experience and fidelity in public service gave ample assurance for a faithful and constant discharge of their duties.

THE NEW SHOWING.

It is manifest that during Gen. Merritt's incumbency as Surveyor and Collector, which latter position he accepted with reluctance, a general improvement has taken place, and the only evidence from any quarter of charges of fraudulent conduct in which the affairs of the Custom-house have been conducted arises from those who complain of the strict enforcement of the law. It is respectfully submitted that under the circumstances the restoration of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell would be a serious injury to the public service, involving a loss of public revenue and an increased expenditure. It would establish a constant irritation and struggle between old abuses that existed and reforms that are sought to be accomplished.

It would be unjust to the President and personally embarrassing to me in the discharge of duties imposed by the office of Collector of Customs at New-York held by one who will not perform his duties according to the general policy of the department. Gen. Arthur's term of service expires on Dec. 17, 1879, and his restoration would be but temporary, even if the President desired it, and he would have to renew his nomination. There is no doubt I believe, but that he has served his political purpose in the adjournment of the Senate. The very marked success of the administration of Collector Merritt and Naval Officer Burt would seem to entitle them to the recognition of the Senate, and to their confirmation."

COLLECTOR ARTHUR'S DEFENSE.

The following is the reply of Gen. Arthur to the communication addressed to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th inst.:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1879.

Hon. Bonaz Cowling, Chairman:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Jan. 16, transmitting copy of one of the Senate and the statement of Secretary Sherman, a copy of the communication addressed to the Senate by Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of Jan. 15, and purporting to state the reasons of my suspension from the office of Collector of this port. For the opportunity to answer the assertions of this paper I am deeply grateful. I cannot, without a longer delay that would be justifiable, reply as fully as I would like to all of the statements of Mr. Sherman, but I think I shall have no difficulty in satisfying the Senate that if, as a personally judicial case, his communication contains all that can be said against my administration of the office of Collector, my suspension was not only directly contrary to all the professions of the Administration, but was in violation of every principle of justice. When an Administration deliberately avows and constantly reiterates that removal from office is to take place only for cause, it is obvious, no matter what may be said to the contrary, that a removal must, at least in the estimation of that portion of the public which has felt the directly opposite policy of the Administration, carry with it a stigma upon the character of the removed officer, and this stigma is not fully removed even if the first notice of intended removal is accompanied—as was the case with me—with an urgent offer of an important position appointment under another department of the Government.

Mr. Sherman, in the opening of his communication, refers to the criticisms made in Congress in the press, and in private on the New-York Custom-house. It is notorious that during the nearly seven years I was in office there was much less complained of in the administration of the New-York Custom-house than for many years before. The laws have been greatly criticised, and to some extent changed. My administration of them has been rarely complained of. Mr. Sherman relies greatly upon the report of the Jay Commission, and, in his communication to the Senate, implicitly accepts its statements as true. It will, I respectfully submit, be seen that its actions be thrown little discredit upon them. It is important, however, that the constitution and methods of the commission upon which so much reliance is placed, should be known to the senate. In my letter to the Secretary of Nov. 24, 1877, a copy of which is followed, I correctly, or I believe, described them in the following terms:

THE JAY COMMISSION NOT IMPARTIAL.

"There can be no pretense that in the commission as finally constituted, any one represented the officers of the port, or was even believed to be the friend of the officers. The commission thus constituted sought for all those could be said against the officers of Customs, giving no opportunity for cross-examination and little for rebuttal or explanation, and, of course, took a partial and one-sided view. They did not proceed to investigate thoroughly any question, nor seek for evidence on both sides. Not only did the public advertisement, but by hundreds of letters, their invited merchants supposed to be aggrieved to present their complaints. I suppose the testimony will show, however, that the prominent and honorable merchants of this port made no complaints against the administration of the laws during the last five years. The merchants mentioned their complaints as this, and it apparently did not occur to them that the real complaints was that those whose opinions were entitled to any weight had no complaint to make, but were, on the contrary, satisfied, if given an opportunity, to bear testimony in favor of the manner in which the duties of the officers were performed. The commission either refused to receive testimony in answer to such complaints as were, in fact, made to them, or when it was forced upon them, wholly disregarded it. Moreover, it did not seem to occur to them that while they were in a position to bear most strong testimony to the manner in which the Customs service at this port had been conducted, their duty and their interest required that they should be informed, from the reports, of charges that had been investigated, and in which have rendered the service more efficient than at any previous period in the history of the Government. Even adding the testimony of the commission proper, it, without any alleviations from those entered, without opportunity being given to cross-examine the witnesses, or to show the spirit which actuated them, I am confident that if you will find that most very respectable competent witnesses is, you will come to the conclusion that it is wholly false to bear out the sweeping and general allegations of the commission. I trust that if the reports shall be submitted to Congress the testimony accompany them."

AS TO PECUNIARY FEES AND GRATUITIES.

Mr. Sherman says that the second report of the Jay Commission shows that it was a common practice among clerks, &c., to receive from merchants and brokers fees in the form of gratuities. While the Jay Commission made some general statements which may seem to justify the inference, I have no hesitation in saying (through Mr. Sherman) has carefully and evidently kept the evidence before them concerning the fees paid to clerks. I do not question that certain presents may exist to some extent, but it is almost impossible to obtain proof of them. The payment of fees to entry clerks and some other officers of Mr. Sherman says, is prohibited, and in my letter of May 17, 1877, referred to the second report of the Jay Commission, both the general the receiver and employer from receiving and giving such gratuities. I believe that the statement of Mr. Sherman is only to show my anxiety and determination to enforce the law

MULBERRY-STREET AFFAIRS

GEN. SMITH AND MR. NICHOLS TALKING.

A MATTER OF COURTESY—ABOUT THE STREET-CLEANING COMMITTEE—SENATOR BLAINE'S OPINION—POLITICIANS AND POLICEMEN.

Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, during an interview with a TIMES reporter yesterday, in relation to the difficulties in the board, said that when charges were made specifically against him he would reply to them, and until then he did not desire to rush into print on the subject. In Sunday's TIMES, however, it was charged that he had by his negative vote defeated the proposition for the retirement of a number of members of the Police force, and in reply to this charge Gen. Smith said yesterday that he believed the resolutions offered by Mr. Erhardt to retire the men referred to were in direct violation of law, and he therefore voted against them. In regard to the resolution offered by Commissioner Erhardt to invest the members of the Street-cleaning Committee with power to suspend any officer or employe of the bureau for inefficiency or dishonesty, Gen. Smith said that he was not opposed to the adoption of the resolution, but he felt that it was due to Commissioner Wheeler, as a matter of courtesy, that so important a resolution should be laid over until he was present. Commissioner Nichols coincided with him in this view of the matter, and expressed himself in favor of the resolution, but was opposed to its consideration in the absence of Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Erhardt pressed the matter to vote, and it was then moved by Mr. Nichols that the resolution should be laid over. On this motion he [Smith] and Nichols voted "yes," and Mr. Erhardt declining to vote, the motion to lay over was lost. On the question of the adoption of the resolution, Commissioners Erhardt and Nichols voted in the affirmative, but Gen. Smith, adopting Commissioner Erhardt's tactics, declined to vote, and the resolution was defeated. In reference to the charge of Commissioner Erhardt that Mr. Wheeler had made an "inaccurate" statement, Gen. Smith preferred to say nothing in relation thereto, as, no doubt, Mr. Wheeler would reply to that insinuation when he arrived in town.

Commissioner Nichols made a statement similar to that made by Gen. Smith in relation to the resolution offered by Mr. Erhardt relative to the power of the members of the Street-cleaning Committee to suspend employes of the bureau. He said that while he was in favor of the resolution and voted for it, he was opposed to its consideration while Mr. Wheeler was absent.

In an interview with a reporter of the *Evening Post*, Gen. Smith spoke of a statement that during the late illness of Commissioner Nichols no meeting of the board was held for nearly a fortnight, and that this fact was due to the refusal of the President to meet with his colleagues in Mr. Nichols' absence. He said that Mr. Erhardt had lately declined to vote on any bills which came before the board, and as he [Gen. Smith] held that no resolution could be adopted when only two members of the board voted, he regarded it as useless to hold a meeting when Mr. Nichols could not be present. The correctness of his ruling on this matter of voting had been denied by Commissioner Erhardt, and the question had been referred to the Corporation Counsel, who had not yet given his opinion. Gen. Smith said that, considering the point purely one of parliamentary law, and being confident that he was right in the matter, he had written a letter submitting the question to Senator Blaine. He had received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1879.

DEAR GENERAL: You submit to me this case: A Board of Commissioners is created by law, consisting of four members. It is provided by law that three members of this board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At a meeting where three were present, including the President of the board as one of them, the President brought forward and put to vote a resolution. The yeas and nays were called and recorded. The President of the board and one of the others present voted in the affirmative, but the third member declined to vote. Thereupon the President declared the resolution not carried. Was his decision right?

Answer—The decision of the President was unquestionably right. The mere personal presence of the third member did not constitute a quorum in the sense and within the requirements of the law. A case involving the same point has very frequently arisen in the House of Representatives, where, on submitting a question to a vote by yeas and nays, less than a quorum voted. A call of the House being then ordered, a quorum answered to their names, and again the question being submitted less than a quorum voted, and this was followed by another call, showing the presence of a quorum, and thus in wearisome repetition for an entire day. That a majority of a quorum voted for the measure counted as nothing, so long as the quorum was not present and voting.

A member present and not voting on a viva voce vote is to be treated just as a blank is treated when the vote is by ballot—that is, not counted or registered at all.

In the case submitted, therefore, the third Commissioner, by his mere personal presence, without taking part in the proceedings, did not contribute to the formation of a legal quorum any more than if he had been a thousand miles away. J. G. BLAINE.

There is another cause of quarrel between Mr. Erhardt and his fellow-Commissioners. At one of the meetings of the board Mr. Erhardt read a brief article from a certain newspaper condemning the practice of his colleagues in permitting politicians to sit near them while they were engaged in trying members of the Police force against whom various charges had been preferred. At these trials the politicians interfered in behalf of their friends who were arraigned, and it is said that in some instances only those who had influence were dealt with leniently. The others were mulcted in heavy fines. Mr. Erhardt expressed the hope, at the meeting referred to, that the practice of permitting politicians to interfere in behalf of those who had appeared on the force when they were accused of violating its rules would cease at once, because if it were persisted in the whole department would become demoralized—but his colleagues declined to take action on the subject. A few facts which were given to the writer will show the evil effects of the interference of politicians in behalf of delinquent policemen. In some instances men guilty of the same offenses and assigned to the same station-houses were found guilty, but there was a great difference in the penalties imposed. One was fined a day's pay, another 10 days' pay. Now, as these sentences are read before all the men in the station-houses, and as they are on their face inequitable, the patrolmen, on hearing them, become convinced that if they would evade justice and secure favors they must have a political patron, and they become demoralized. Not long since, a Police Captain followed one of his men while he was in full uniform into a liquor saloon, where he was engaged in drinking, but he was fined only two days' pay, while officers against whom comparatively trifling charges had been made, were mulcted in 10 days' pay.

A PIGEON SHOW.

Preparations are being made at the New-York Aquarium for the fourth annual exhibition of the National Columbarian Society, which will open on Tuesday, Feb. 4, and continue for four days only. The exhibition, it is intended, shall far surpass all former pigeon shows in this country. The members of the society are nearly all wealthy pigeon fanciers, who will not only exhibit their own fancy birds but also invite competition from breeders of fancy pigeons from all parts of the country. Liberal prizes will be offered for the most perfect specimens, and entries may be made at the office of the Secretary, Mr. R. V. Crawford, No. 121 Hudson-street, on or before Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 28. Rare, odd, handsome, and grotesque pigeons from all parts of the world will be exhibited, some very expensive, and valued as high as $1,200, $1,000, and $1,800 per pair. Among the various kinds shown will be pouters, carriers, barbs, short-faced tumblers, trumpeters, owls, fantails, turbits, jacobins, priests, nuns, magpies, and many others. The birds will be in neat coops, open on all sides, arranged along the avenues of the Aquarium.

ARRIVAL OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

At 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, about 300 miles off Sandy Hook, the steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, passed an Inman steamer bound west. The latter vessel, which was probably the City of Montreal, was then not more than half a mile distant, and signaled that she had lost her rudder but required no assistance. It was thought possible that it might be the City of Chester, which left this port early on Saturday morning last, but the general opinion seems to be that the steamer passed was the City of Montreal. It is thought that she will arrive some time to-day. The Britannic met with severe gales and very heavy seas during the entire passage. During the last two days the weather was intensely cold, and her decks, rigging, masts, lifeboats, and smoke-stack became covered with ice. The steam-ship Castalia, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from London yesterday, experienced very severe weather. Strong westerly gales with head seas and fierce squalls of snow and hail were met with. During the last two days of the passage the weather was intensely cold.

The steamer Sorrento, of the Wilson Line, which arrived from Hull yesterday, encountered hurricanes on the 10th and 20th. The seas were extremely high and irregular.

PUT OFF THE PLATFORM BY FORCE.

William J. Travers, ticket agent, and J. H. Lowern, gate-keeper, at the Eighth-street Station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assault. The complainant was R. F. Wilder, of No. 203 West Thirteenth-street. Mr. Wilder alleged that on the 17th inst. he gave Mr. Travers a $2 bill for a ticket on a down train. After he had got the ticket, Travers discovered that the bill was torn at one corner, and, handing it back, demanded payment or the return of the ticket. Wilder refused to do either, and went toward the train. Travers called Lowern to his assistance, and together compelled Wilder to give up the ticket. He resisted violently, and refused to purchase another ticket, insisting that he had offered a legal tender for the one taken from him. The ticket agent and gate-man both alleged that the rules of the company forbade the reception of mutilated currency. When Wilder refused to give other money for a ticket he was ordered from the platform, and, refusing to go, was put off by force. The hearing was adjourned and the defendants paroled.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

ANOTHER MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS CALLED FOR.

Mr. William O. McDowell, who got up the recent meeting of stockholders of the defunct National Trust Company, whereat an overwhelming vote of confidence was passed in the Receiver, Mr. William J. Best, has called another meeting of the stockholders of the same company for Feb. 12, in Room No. 11 of the Coal and Iron Exchange. In his call he enumerates the following alleged charges against the Receiver, disavowing, however, as to their truth or falsity:

"*First*—That the ground on which this company was placed in the hands of the Special Examiner of the Bank Department of the State of New-York, whose report, and the fact of whose examination had wrecked its credit, as its Receiver, was that it was insolvent. This has been proved false; it has paid its debts, and has a large surplus.

"*Second*—That the Trustees caused illegal loans to be made that the charter did not authorize, and that they have thus made themselves personally responsible to the stockholders for all resulting damages.

"*Third*—That when Mr. William J. Best, the Special Examiner, had almost completed his investigation, the Trustees, at a meeting of the board, appointed S. S. Constant, J. S. Lowery, and W. T. Allen a committee to interview Mr. Best and report back; that, in place of doing this, they entered into an arrangement, by means of which they, as stockholders, applied to the court for the appointment of Mr. Best as Receiver, and have never reported back to the board.

"*Fourth*—That the Trustees that took this responsibility, without calling together the stockholders and reporting the exact facts, and if, in the opinion of the Banking Department, the capital was impaired, letting them either assess themselves for the deficiency or cut down their stock, which would have given us at least 75 cents on the dollar in a stock that would have sold at par, rather than the present dreary prospect—that the Trustees who voluntarily took this responsibility should be personally held to it.

"*Fifth*—That the Receiver has sold at private sale, indirectly, to the Trustees, certain securities, (possibly the same ones on which it is claimed they made illegal loans,) at a loss to the company, on present market value, of over $200,000.

"*Sixth*—That the expenses of the Receivership have been, or will be, if we do not look after it, excessively large."

The following resolutions are sent out for signature, notice being given in advance that no one will be admitted to the meeting who does not approve them in writing, and return them before the hour of meeting:

Resolved, That a committee of —— stockholders of the National Trust Company of New-York, no one of whom shall have been, at any time, a Trustee of that company, shall be elected at a meeting, to be held in the public meeting-room, No. 11 Coal and Iron Exchange, corner Church and Cortlandt streets, New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1879, at 10 A. M., by the parties approving these resolutions on or before that date.

Resolved, That this committee, when elected, shall have full power, both in and out of court, to represent the approving stockholders, and to investigate the affairs of the National Trust Company, both under the management of the Trustees and Receiver, and if they find a state of facts that, in their judgment, will enable them to hold personally liable either or all of the officers or Receiver of said company, to the extent of the recovery for us of the full par value of our stock, they shall have full power to take all necessary proceedings.

THE BONDS OF A LEASED RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owned a majority of the stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, which had, in 1869, leased the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road. An agreement was entered into between the three corporations that 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the leased road should be deposited by the two lessees to guarantee the bonds of the leased road. These bonds were stamped on the back with the statement, "Payment of interest and principal of the entire series of bonds mentioned herein is guaranteed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." Augustus G. Brown bought three of the bonds, as he says, on the faith of this indorsement. The Pennsylvania Company paid the interest on the bonds until April 1, 1875, when default was made. Brown brought suit, in 1877, in the Supreme Court, to recover from the Pennsylvania Company the amount of the interest coupons for two years. The company demurred to the complaint on various grounds, among them being these: That the agreement between the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company and its lessee does not inure to the benefit of its creditors until they have placed themselves in a position to assert the rights of the corporation; that the guarantee is not to them, but to the corporation, and that they are strangers to the contract between the three companies. The plaintiff, however, insisted that the statements in the complaint, if taken as true, show such action on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as estops it from denying liability to the creditors of the Indiana Central; that its action in paying the interest coupons of the bonds of the latter for several years was an assumption of a duty, and that the receipt of money for the benefit of the Indiana Central bondholders made the defendant a Trustee for such bondholders. The case came before Judge Donohue, at Special Term, recently, and judgment was given in favor of the Pennsylvania Company. From this judgment Brown appealed to the General Term, where the case was argued yesterday, the decision being reserved. Messrs. Beach & Brown represented the plaintiff, and Hon. Stanley Matthews appeared for the company.

A LETTER-CARRIER'S CRIME.

John Flood, an auxiliary letter-carrier, appointed in August, 1877, was arrested in the Post Office on Sunday evening on a charge of purloining letters from the mails. The prisoner is a man of about 27 years of age, resides at No. 54 Hudson-street, and has a wife and two children. On Sunday night he had been out on a collection trip, and brought his letters to the office. He was seen by certain of the Post Office clerks, who were watching him, to take a number of letters and put them in his coat pocket. Superintendent Richards sent for Special Agent Sharretts and Police Officer Blackwood, and had Flood taken into custody. Flood has been suspected for some weeks, and was seen acting suspiciously on Saturday night, but it was thought best not to subject him to arrest until unquestionable proof of his guilt could be obtained. His plan of operations was to purloin letters from bundles in the boxes of other carriers, so as to divert suspicion from himself if complaints should be made as to the non-delivery of letters. The watch was set upon him about two months since, but he fell sick shortly afterward, and only came back to duty about a week since. When arrested 21 unopened letters were found on him, 20 of them being addressed to H. L. Plumb, a lottery-ticket dealer, and one to the *Iron Age*, a trade journal. Flood was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and waived examination. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $5,000 bail. He had in his pockets $42, which he admitted having taken from letters on Saturday and Sunday. His salary was only $400 a year.

MORE DELAY FOR THE COUNTY CLERK.

A stay of proceedings in the case of J. Adriance Bush against County Clerk Gumbleton, pending the appeal of the defendant from the writ of peremptory mandamus issued by Judge Barrett, was finally granted yesterday by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I. In his decision Judge Donohue says: "A full consideration of the case, after carefully going over all the facts, shows me no reason to change the conclusion reached in the opinion on the former motion. It is to be regretted that apparently strong feeling on both sides should have become a part of the case; but that does not change the rule that should govern the result here. Good faith is pledged by counsel of good standing in taking the appeal here, and no ground is shown to prejudice the relator's rights by the delay. To make the appeal of any use, as stated in the former opinion, a stay is necessary, and should be granted. There is no reason, in the ordinary course of events, why the questions sought to be disposed of should not be finally disposed of by the court of last resort within the next 90 days. No instance has been cited where, on a similar application, a stay has been refused. Motion granted."

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

A milkman living at Dutch Kills, named Robert Denman, attempted to cross the track of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, at Thompson-avenue, Long Island City, in front of the train due at the Point at 8:30 yesterday morning. The horse got safely over, but the locomotive struck the wagon, tearing it to splinters, and scattering the milk-cans in all directions, and mangled Denman in a fearful manner, so that he must have died instantly. He was thrown several feet, and portions of the wagon were carried some distance on the cow-catcher. Coroner Davren took charge of the body, impaneled a jury, and will hold an inquest on Monday.

ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

In the Passaic County (N. J.) Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday Arthur Greenwood and his associates, Mosher and Horne, were placed on trial for conspiracy to induce Henry Lewis, of Passaic, to sell liquor on Sunday. The case will, doubtless, be given to the jury to-day. The Passaic city authorities offered a reward of $50 for every conviction of a violation of the Liquor laws, and Greenwood caused the arrest and conviction of about 30 saloon-keepers. It is alleged that he resorted to trickery to induce them to sell, and hence the indictment. Alvin Webb, a well-known Justice of the Peace, of Passaic, was indicted for not sending to the Grand Jury the sworn bills of [illegible] in criminal [illegible] cases [illegible]

JACOB OTT, PLATE-PRINTER.

A SECRET SERVICE OFFICER'S STORY—THE MAN WHO "MADE THOUSANDS" OF COUNTERFEITS.

Jacob Ott, the lithograph plate-printer, who is charged with having printed the spurious bank notes for the counterfeiters, Ulrich and Cole, was arraigned for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Deuel. Assistant United States Attorney Fiero conducted the case for the Government, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer defended the prisoner. Capt. Curtis, Mr. Gilkinson, and other Secret Service officers were present during the examination. M. G. Bowers, a detective in the Secret Service, testified that he made the prisoner's acquaintance Nov. 12, 1878, at No. 9 Spring-street, a drinking saloon, and made it his business to have talks with him on that and subsequent occasions; Bowers gave an assumed name and claimed to have been a yellow fever refugee, which led to conversations about the South-west; Ott said he had worked in St. Louis and Cincinnati at his trade as a printer. On Nov. 16, while conversing, Bowers displayed a $100 and a $50 national bank note, and Ott remarked that he could make such notes, and had made them. Bowers explained his possession of the money by saying he had just been paid off. They were national bank notes, but he could not now remember what banks they were issued from. Continuing his conversation with Ott, Bowers said, "If you can make them, we can make a good deal of money together," and Ott replied that he had made thousands of them. On the 19th of November they had another talk about the matter, and they finally arranged to go to Philadelphia together. After partaking of a lunch at the Revere House, in this City, Ott said: "You saw in the newspapers about there being so many counterfeit $50 bills in Germany, and so many emigrants being swindled by them?" Bowers replied that he had seen the statements, and Ott rejoined: "I printed them all; me and my brother at Philadelphia, and we also made some $5 pieces. One night we burned up about 5,000 pieces, as the man that we worked for [supposed to be Cole] became scared, and came in and said the detectives were after us, so we burned them up to get rid of them." Ott also said that he had the plates of the $50 and $5 bills, or could get them.

They went to Philadelphia a short time since, and on the way there Bowers told Ott that if he would get the plates they could make money easily, and Ott agreed to get them. After reaching Philadelphia they went out one evening toward Germantown Junction, near the Baltimore pike, and on the way out Ott said that Barry Cole was the man he worked for, and that Cole's wife, Effie, was the smartest woman he had ever seen in this business. From the general drift of conversation Bowers was led to believe that the brother to whom Ott referred was Ulrich. When they had got out on the road Ott also told Bowers that he had often had some curious trouble with his [Ott's] wife, growing out of this business, because, whenever she wanted money to buy things, and Ott said he hadn't any to spare, she would dress herself up and say threateningly that she was going into the city to "give the whole thing away" to the Government officers unless Ott gave her the money. Ott said that of course he had to give her the money. Ott finally pointed out to Bowers a house which he said belonged to the President of the Centennial Commission, and said that, from one corner of the lot, counting 13 trees at a distance, and at a certain point in a clump of woods, there was a place where the plates were hidden; that they buried them there at night always, and never kept them in the house over night for fear of a raid by detectives. On that same evening they together undertook a search for the plates in the place Ott had indicated, but did not succeed, it being quite dark. Ott then arranged that they should come again and search for them, but meantime Ott had had a conversation with a man unknown to witness, and when controlled Ott and when Bowers again saw him he declined to say or do anything further about it.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer cross-examined the witness, prefacing it by saying that on its face the statement was very weak as evidence, as the men appeared to have been drinking strong drink, and the witness could not even remember the names of the bank which had issued the two bills shown by him to Ott, and which, as he claimed, Ott had said he had counterfeited. He directed his questions mainly toward these points, and Bowers admitted that he could not remember the name of the bank; that he did not claim that Ott had said that he had counterfeited notes on that particular bank, but referred generally to national bank notes. Ott had been drinking some, and if he had drank more he would very likely have told more. Bowers denied that either was drunk, but said that Ott was rather talkative.

The examination will be resumed on Thursday morning.

SOME ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

HOW MEN DREW PAY FOR THREE CLASSES OF SERVICE AT ONE TIME.

Col. George Bliss has recently sent to United States Attorney Woodford a letter making charges against a number of officers as to abuses and irregularities in connection with the appointment of Special Deputy United States Marshals during the late election. The letter, by implication, assails the method employed by United States Marshal Payn in making appointments. It also charges that persons holding positions in the Custom-house were appointed Special Deputy Marshals, and in some instances as Inspectors of Election, under the City Bureau of Elections, thus in effect filling three positions at the same time, and drawing pay for each. This charge points to the Eighteenth Assembly District, where some of ex-Alderman Biglin's proteges were thus favored, among them being Mr. James E. Cosgrove. It is also alleged that some of the deputies drew pay for five days' services in election work, and actually served but one day. Certain Post Office clerks also are said to have received appointments as Deputy Marshals, and to have performed the work and received the pay, neglecting their proper postal duties.

The matter was placed in the hands of Assistant United States Attorney Fiero, who has been examining into the matter. Yesterday he said that none of these charges had been made under oath, but that he had, nevertheless, inquired into the system adopted by Marshal Payn, and found that all reasonable scrutiny was used in making appointments and in paying the men off. It was possible that where so many men were to be controlled some had not actually done the full amount of work for which they claimed and received pay. He was satisfied that the charges could not be sustained as to any irregularities in the Marshal's office, but he had sent to Col. Bliss a request to make, or have the charges made, under oath as to particular instances, and if these were made he would institute legal proceedings on them.

Postmaster James, on being made aware of the charge that Post Office employes had neglected their proper duties to receive and attend to their outside appointments, directed Inspector Gardner to investigate the matter. Timothy Keefe, a letter-carrier, and John N. Hamilton, a clerk in the general office, are involved in the charges. Mr. James issued special orders on this question prior to the election, and he says that if the charges are sustained he will at once dismiss the guilty parties.

As to the charge that friends of Marshal Payn, residing in Columbia County, had been appointed and had received pay as special deputies, Chief Marshal Kennedy, in the absence of Marshal Payn, denies it and says that every deputy was obliged to make oath that he was a qualified voter of this City.

A GANG OF BURGLARS.

The reported robbery by masked burglars at Guttenberg on Sunday morning proves, on investigation, to have been perpetrated in precisely the manner related by Mr. Ryan and his wife. Ryan yesterday informed the Police that his wife thought she recognized in one of the masked robbers a man named Bowman, of exceedingly bad reputation, and who, with a gang with whom he associates, has a rendezvous at a place called the Gate-house. Yesterday morning Constable Short and a party of officers and villagers made a descent on the place. When the officer rapped for admission, James Bowman, the man whom Mrs. Ryan thought she recognized, John Radyard, or Brady, and Lewis Lawless, leaped from a rear window and escaped, not, however, until several ineffectual shots had been exchanged between the parties. Upon searching the premises all the property stolen from Ryan's house and store, excepting a portion of the money, was found concealed in the house. There was also a quantity of other property found, which was identified as having been stolen from other houses in the vicinity. It is now thought that the Bowman gang may have been the masked robbers who committed the robbery at Fairview some months ago, and for which several New-York burglars were recently sent to the New-Jersey State Prison. Fairview is only a short distance from Guttenberg.

RECORD OF MARINE DISASTERS.

The Direction of the *Bureau Veritas* has published the following statistics of marine disasters, reported during the month of November, 1878, concerning all flags: Sailing vessels reported lost—77 English, 42 American, 19 French, 14 Italian, 14 Norwegian, 11 German, 6 Danish, 5 Austrian, 5 Russian, 4 Dutch, 3 Swedish, 1 Spanish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Turkish, 19 of which the nationality is unknown; total, 221. In this number are included 6 vessels reported "missing." Steamers reported lost—4 American, 4 English, 3 German, 1 Belgian, 1 Dutch, 1 Japanese; total, 14. In this number are included 3 steamers reporting "missing."

JOHN I. DAVENPORT IN CONTEMPT.

Eben Miller sued United States Commissioner John I. Davenport some time ago, in the Marine Court, and obtained a judgment for $605. Being unable to find any property to levy upon, Miller procured an order of the court for the examination of the defendant on supplementary proceedings. Davenport did not appear for examination, and was yesterday adjudged by Judge Sheridan guilty of contempt of court. An attachment against the person of the delinquent was issued, bail in the case being fixed at $1,000.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Jan. 27.

SUMMARY.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one for the erection of a Federal building in Brooklyn. Mr. Sargent called up his bill for the abolition of the volunteer navy, and it was passed. Hon. James Shields, the new Senator from Missouri, was sworn in, and took his seat in the Senate. Mr. Edmunds reported a substitute for the House joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of Southern war claims. The bill to pay Warren Mitchell $128,692 for cotton captured by United States troops at Savannah, was then taken up. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, opposed the bill and war claims generally, while Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the bill. Without taking action, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened a message was received from the House transmitting the testimony in regard to Senator Matthews and the Electoral count. The Senate then adjourned.

Under the call of States for bills in the House, several new measures were introduced. Mr. Wright's bill to lend $500 each to persons taking advantage of the Homestead act was then taken up, and Mr. Wright explained its provisions. Mr. Cox also advocated the bill. Mr. Wright became very angry because Mr. Townsend, of New-York objected to further debate on the bill. A vote was taken, and the measure was rejected, only 23 affirmative votes being cast. The remainder of the proceedings were unimportant.

SENATE.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—To reorganize and discipline the Militia of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONKLING, of New-York—To provide for the erection of a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y., for use as a Post Office and United States court, and for the accommodation of United States internal revenue officers, and for other Government purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The bill is the same as that introduced in the House on Dec. 13, 1877, by Mr. Bliss. It appropriates $400,000 to purchase the site and commence work on the building, and limits the cost of the structure to $500,000.

ABOLITION OF THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday last to abolish the Volunteer Navy of the United States, and it was passed.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

Hon. James Shields, the new Senator from Missouri, having entered the Chamber, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by his colleague, Mr. Cockrell, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Wheeler.

PROHIBITION OF WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion. Placed on the calendar.

WARREN MITCHELL'S CLAIM.

Mr. McCREERY, of Kentucky, moved to take up the bill to pay Warren Mitchell $128,692 22, the proceeds of cotton belonging to him, captured by the United States at Savannah.

Messrs. HILL, KERNAN, SAULSBURY, and COCKRELL said they would vote to take up the bill and dispose of it, though they would not vote for its passage.

The motion of Mr. McCreery was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 18.

A long discussion took place. Finally, Mr. Edmunds moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 33.

Mr. HILL, in opposing the bill, said he would vote against it because it was a war claim. He was opposed to the payment of all war claims, whether they were from loyal or disloyal persons. He might probably except a few religious and educational institutions whose property was destroyed. To pay these war claims would bankrupt the Government, and as we could not pay all, it would be an unjust discrimination to undertake to pay some. Senators on the Republican side said Warren Mitchell was disloyal and should not be paid, while Senators on the Democratic side said he was loyal and should be paid. What was meant by the word "loyalty?" Did it mean as men devoted to the Union under the Constitution? It was an easy matter for a man in Maine or New-York to proclaim his devotion to the Union during the war, but farther down, where the sun is warmer, it required courage for a man to say he was devoted to the Union. There were many men who fought secession until it became a fact, and submitted to the disunion as they submitted to the death of a father or a son. When secession came the only thing they could do was to go with their people. This question of loyalty had not received a proper definition. He knew thousands of men in the South who would at any time during the war have surrendered to the basis of honest reunion. He believed the greatest possible calamity which could happen to this country would be one section exercising the powers of a conqueror over another. The maimed Southern soldier would never ask Congress for a pension. His widow and orphan would never ask for it. They accepted their losses as the penalty for failure, as brave men should do. The people of the South were taught to repair their losses by work, by frugality and industry. Let the better it would be for them and the country. Let the South do so, and if the people would be so avoided such losses in future they must avoid war.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, in reply, defended the loyalty of Mitchell, and had read the Crittenden resolutions, adopted in July, 1861, to show that the war was not waged for conquest, but for the Union. He knew that there were many fraudulent claims. There were men here now making affidavits to the loyalty of men whom they had as Union officers arrested during the war for disloyalty, and they made the affidavits now simply because they were to get a share of the claim.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, then took the floor, but yielded to Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, who moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Several Senators—Then the Mitchell bill loses its place as unfinished business.

The motion for an executive session was rejected by a rising vote—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders and take up the resolutions submitted by him, declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. CONKLING said if the Senate should go into executive session now the Mitchell bill would come up to-morrow as unfinished business. A good many Senators who voted against the executive session did so because they thought the executive session would cause this bill to lose its place, which was not the case. He therefore renewed the motion for an executive session.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The motion was agreed to without a division, and the Senate, at 3:30 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 5:45 the doors were reopened.

THE MATTHEWS EVIDENCE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives in answer to the request of the Senate transmitting the testimony taken before a committee of that body, in regard to Hon. Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio. It was not laid before the Senate by the Vice-President to-day.

The Senate, at 5:50 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. MONEY, of Mississippi, (by request)—For the purchase of additional buildings and grounds for the accommodation of the United States Congress.

By Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee—Repealing the duty on quinine.

By Mr. FRYE, of Maine—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that the term of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States shall be limited to 12 years, and that the offices of those now on the bench who have served 12 years shall be vacated.

MR. WRIGHT'S LAND BILL.

The regular order was the motion to consider the bill introduced by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, to lend $500 by the Government to any person desiring to take advantage of the provisions of the Homestead act.

Mr. WRIGHT asked to have 30 minutes to explain the bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, objected.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to suspend the rules and take the bill up for consideration for 30 minutes. This motion being seconded, he proceeded to explain its provisions. It was not as broad as some gentlemen supposed. It provided for that class of people who were not worth $500. He was told that his idea was Utopian, but he only followed the example set 100 years ago by Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania. There were millions of starving men in the country who should either be given employment or land. He would vote for the Texas appropriation, but that he cared so much for what object so as to give employment to these starving men. Although he was opposed to subsidies, yet he would vote for the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. If the working man was not given fair play, before five years he would get fair play, and Congress would not have power to stop him.

Mr. COX, of New-York, argued briefly that the bill was as constitutional as the Homestead law, and he was in favor of considering it, and if need be, of amending it so as to carry out the great object of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If Congress could give away lands to railroads why not to relieve suffering labor.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, asked Mr. Wright whether he had examined the constitutional question.

"No, Sir," Mr. WRIGHT replied, with great warmth of manner. "I propose to talk about labor, not about the Constitution. I got up here to talk about bread, and poverty, and hunger, and want, and sorrow. If the Constitution comes in contact with them, it must stand aside. [Laughter.] It must get out of the way."

The Speaker's hammer fell, and Mr. Wright was informed that his time had expired.

Mr. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent that Mr. Wright's time should be extended.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, objected.

The objection was angrily resented by Mr. WRIGHT, who, approaching Mr. Townsend, declared that it did him good to hear Mr. Townsend object.

On motion of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, permission was granted to members to have their intended speeches on the subject printed in the *Record*, and a like permission was granted to Mr. Wright to extend his remarks.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill, and it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 213. The following is the affirmative vote. [Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:]

Bliss,	Ittner,	Sampson,
Bridges,	Kelley,	Smith,
Butler,	Killinger,	Stone,
Collins,	Luttrell,	Turner,
Cox, N. Y.,	Mackey,	Willis,
Ewing,	Muller,	Wright—23.
Franklin,	Phelps,	
Hanmer,	Robertson,	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the erection of the following buildings, the amounts to be the limit of the total cost, one-half of which amount is herewith appropriated: Custom-house, Augusta, Ga., $100,000; Court-house, Oxford, Miss., $50,000; Court-house, Key West, Fla., $100,000; Court-house, Lynchburg, Va., $75,000; Post Office, Montgomery, Ala., $150,000; Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., $250,000; Court-house, La Crosse, Wis., $65,000; Court-house, Erie, Penn., $150,000; Court-house, Greensboro, N. C., $50,000; Court-house, Council Bluffs, Iowa, $75,000.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, inquired why there was not an appropriation for a building in Texas, and he moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 152, nays 81.

The House then, at 3:10 P. M., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Albert G. Edwards, to be Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo.; William Wallace Bowers, to be Collector of Customs at San Diego, Cal.

Postmasters—R. G. Little, Lewiston, Me.; F. R. Goold, Littleton, N. H.; J. W. Moody, Waterbury, Vt.; M. C. Paddock, Wolcott, N. Y.; John F. Clark, Whitehall, N. Y.; Elias H. Davis, Avon, N. Y.; Edward Ward, Gloversville, N. Y.; M. R. Wilcox, Fairport, N. Y.; Eugene B. Swan, Dallton, Penn.; Harriet L. McGuigan, Tamaqua, Penn.; Hattie R. Carroll, Plainview, Minn.; Christopher P. Case, Marshall, Minn.; James B. Snook, Mount Clemens, Mich.; Edward Whaley, Prairie Du Chien, Wis.; Edward Savin, Notre Dame, Ind.; Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind.; William S. Harlow, Zanesville, Ohio; Miss Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Ill.; Edwin R. Brown, Elmwood, Ill.; Norman Parsons, Beardstown, Ill.; Henry Foulds, Lanark, Ill.; Charles W. Gregory, Danville, Ill.; Frank Clendenin, Morrison, N. C.; R. C. Gans, Warren, N. C.; Charles Lyon, Carrollton, N. C.; J. M. Rhodes, Jefferson, N. C.; William T. Burgess, Fairfield, Iowa; Charles W. Reynolds, Grand Centre, Iowa; Robert H. Spencer, Algona, Iowa; James F. Parker, Parkersburg, Tenn.; William G. Rice, Prince City, Mo.; William H. Pierce, Louisiana, Mo.; B. B. Williams, Concordia, Kan.; William H. Mitchell, Beloit, Kan.; O. L. C. Fairchild, Tuscarora, Nev.; John Steen, Wahoo, Neb.; Joseph P. Woods, Schuyler, Neb.; Edward A. Gerrard, Columbus, Neb.; A. R. Shepherd, Fairmount, Neb.; Mrs. M. J. Hammond, York, Neb.

The President also sent to the Senate the names of 60 Assistant Surgeons to be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE-SAVING SOCIETY.

The members of the different commercial exchanges interested in the New-York Volunteer Life-saving Corps, consisting of "Nan" the Newsboy and his companions, held an adjourned meeting yesterday for the purpose of organizing a permanent association. The Committee on By-laws reported as follows: The association to be known as the New-York Life-saving Society; its property to be held in trust by 12 Trustees; no officer to receive any remuneration for his services, or to have power to contract debts in the name of the society; the officers to be elected annually on the last Monday in January of each year; any person who has heretofore subscribed $1 to the funds to be a member, if he signs the by-laws within 30 days; the initiation fee of future members to be $5; the annual dues to be $5. The sub-committee reported that they had authorized the building of a station at the foot of Dover-street at once at a cost of $160. Both reports were adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange; Vice-President, Brayton Ives, President of the Stock Exchange; Treasurer, A. J. Robinson, of the Produce Exchange; Secretary, F. W. Houghton, of the Maritime Exchange; Directors, Paul Boyton, J. S. Chew, and J. D. Cummings, of the Maritime Exchange; J. F. Wenman and M. H. Fielding, of the Cotton Exchange; G. W. Davis, G. H. Brodhead, and R. L. Cutting, Jr., of the Stock Exchange, and W. E. Foster, Jr., and W. D. Morgan, of the Produce Exchange. The meeting then adjourned.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Paine.—Order as amended.

In the Matter of [illegible], &c.—Order as settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Crow vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Colhoun vs. Higgins et al.—Finding settled.

By Judge Lawrence.

[illegible]—Memorandum.

Post vs. [illegible].—The amendment of the answer served by the defendant will be stricken out upon payment of the costs before and subsequent to notice of trial and costs of motion.

Brennan, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Watts vs. Specht et al.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

The Madison Avenue Baptist Church vs. Barnes et al.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Application denied.

Brown vs. [illegible].—Order granted for costs on remittitur.

Kruger vs. The Third-Avenue Railroad Company.—Ordered on general calendar.

Warren Manufacturing Company vs. Westinghouse et al.—Order continuing bill, &c.

Roberts vs. Leslie.—Ordered on day calendar for the 3d day of February.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Order granted.

Crosby vs. Oliver.—Order dismissing motion, with $10 costs.

Clarkson vs. Seeman.—Order for judgment.

Buckman vs. The New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Fish vs. The New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Orders Granted.—Ryan vs. Minot; Koch vs. Hawkins; Miller vs. Lynch; Bell vs. The Sun Printing, &c., Company; Anderson vs. The Third-Avenue Railroad Company; Clemmins vs. Clemmins, &c.; Clifford vs. Dunn et al.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Gilbert vs. Spies.—Referred to John A. Foster.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motions granted.

Wylie vs. Ullman.—Motion granted; default opened on payment of costs to be taxed.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion for judgment on demurrer granted, with costs.

Miller vs. Davenport.—Bailable attachment allowed in $1,000.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Reference granted.

Orders Entered and Filed.—Webb vs. Chandler; Fuller vs. [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Schaaf; [illegible] vs. [illegible]; Pierce vs. Kip; Borghorn vs. Reigher; Gladding vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; Laforge vs. Tyson; Lindsay vs. Stetson; Heinken vs. [illegible]; Flynn vs. [illegible].—Motion denied.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 164, 166, 67, 85, 61, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 94, 97, 109, 110, 128, 127, 137, 142, 159, 161, 170, 172, 175, 228, 243, 244, 246, 248, 249, 254, 266, 286, 280.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 184, 186, 120, 193, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 210, 142, 146.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 10, 8. Law and Fact—Nos. 828, 818, 417, 898, 72, 402, 728, 738, 24, 708, 786, 280, 780, 270, 768, 760, 347, 768, 762, 836.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Case on—No. 836—Winter vs. White et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.

Nos. 2859, 2401, 2537, 1922, 2829, 2572, 2455, 1421, 1405, 87, 2532, 330, 4253, 2753, 2136, 3206, 2145, 1311½, 134, 2258, 1392, 1537½, 2419, 2430.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 706, 850, 832, 834, 885, 816, 884, 831, 830, 791.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 3081, 3281, 3182, 3283, 1330, 3040, 3356, 3351, 3286, 3343, 3332, 3334, 3332.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

James Burr and Jeremiah Curtin, burglary. Henry King, burglary. Thomas Smith, burglary. Edward Coleman, burglary. Edward Malone, John Barry, and John Connors, burglary. James R. Smith, grand larceny. Lizzie Stewart, larceny from the person. Margaret McLoughlin, larceny from the person. Thomas Doyle, petit larceny. James Murray, petit larceny. Thomas Maffitt, assault and battery. Robert Primrose and Charles Heinebach, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Francisco De Dani, homicide. Frederick Schöne, Martin Winters, and Charles Beekman, grand larceny.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1879.

Trade in horned Cattle on the forenoon was extremely slow, and values were off ⅛c. ℔ ℔ on those current last Friday. The heads last week were slow to arrive, and when the trading began at 8:30 P. M., there were six car-loads yet to hand; there was also several heads [illegible] and prices were weak. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 7c.@10½c. ℔ ℔, weights 5½ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7½c.@10c. ℔ ℔, weights 5 to 11 cwt. From 56 to 57 ℔ has been allowed net; general allowance, 56 ℔ net. Quality as above reported from poor to good in general, and rather less. Milch Cows [illegible] slow of sale at $25@60 ℔ head. Calves [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs [illegible]. Live Hogs [illegible]. City dressed opened weak at [illegible].

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending Jan. 25, 1879: 4,466 head of horned Cattle, 31 Cows, 282 Veals and Calves, 13,685 Sheep and Lambs. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 663 head; total for the week thus far, 1,363 head; [illegible]

[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday, 2,135 head of through and 1,715 head local; total for the week ending this day, [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Cattle steady, with a good demand for the best grades; [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—The Cattle market has been [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 29,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; Market steady; [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 27.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,500 head; good, 5½c.; medium, 4¾c.; common, 4c. Sheep active; receipts, 5,000 head; good, 5½c.; medium, 4¾c.@5c.; common, 4c. Hogs slow; receipts, 3,000 head; good, 5½c.@6c.; medium, 5¼c.@5½c.; common, 5c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, 88½c.@[illegible]; No. 2 Chicago Spring, [illegible] cash; [illegible] February; [illegible] March; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 70½c.; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn in good demand, and prices a shade higher; [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Flour dull; buyers are demanding concessions. Wheat easier for cash; options opened lower, but advanced, and closed firm; [illegible]

[illegible]

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Flour in fair demand and [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Flour dull; Family, $4 35@$4 55. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; Red and White, 90c.@97c. Corn quiet but firm at 33c.@[illegible]. Oats quiet at 24c.@27c. Rye dull at 51c.@53c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $8. Lard quiet [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet and held steady. [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 hard Duluth Spring, $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1; No. 2 Red Western, $1 05; White State, [illegible]. Corn unchanged; [illegible]

[illegible]

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—Flour quiet; Extra, $3@[illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—Wheat firmer; Extra White [illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 27c. Rosin firm at $1 15 for Strained, $1 17½ for good Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $1 85 for Yellow Dip; $1 85 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Petroleum firm; Standard White, 8c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, [illegible]; Good Ordinary, [illegible]

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅛c. [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet, steady; Middling, 9⅛c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅛c. [illegible]

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet, easy; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1867s, 106⅝; new 5s, 107⅝. Erie preferred, [illegible]; New-Jersey Central Consols, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; New-Jersey Central, [illegible]

[illegible]

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—There is a moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; Middling Uplands, 5 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 5 5-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,300 bales, including 3,050 bales American. [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

[illegible]

HAVRE, Jan. 27.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 46f. ℔ 50 kilos.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—5th col.
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CITY HOUSES TO LET—Seventh Page—1st col.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Dr. Clyde.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Danites.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE.—Banker's Daughter.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
PARK THEATRE.—Don.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Hero.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—King Lear.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy.
AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Curiosities.
CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Billiard Tournament.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, generally cloudy weather and rain, with southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, and slight fall in temperature.

Estimates differ somewhat widely as to how much money the Arrears of Pensions bill will take from the Treasury. At the meeting of the Cabinet which, with characteristic firmness, decided that the bill ought not to become a law, and that the President should sign it, from eighteen to twenty-three millions seemed to be the range of guesses. Other and equally authoritative conjectures place the amount at from thirty-three to eighty millions. Common sense would have suggested that an approximately correct determination of this question should have been reached before the bill was passed or signed, but common sense is not a strong point at either end of Pennsylvania-avenue. It is reported that there is now some talk of amending the bill into comparative harmlessness by causing the pensions to date from the date of actual disability, instead of from the time of discharge. But the prospect for such an amendment is not bright. The whole business is a curious instance of the "happy-go-lucky" style in which the revenues of the United States—in other words, the contributions of the tax-payers—are treated. The responsibility is so beautifully distributed that no one feels his share of it. The most distinct impression regarding financial matters is received by the men who pay the taxes, and even this is greatly dissipated by the indirect manner in which they are levied.

In view of the pressure for indiscriminate expenditure of which the Pension law is a result, the reissue of legal tenders directed by the law of May last, is a matter of grave and not very remote concern. As distinctly acknowledged by the Secretary of the Treasury, there is in the existing law a source of serious danger, which is now avoided only by the fact that there is no present means of getting the greenbacks out of the Treasury. But this barrier will be soon broken down by such bills as that which has just become a law and which is only one of a class. With even $30,000,000 to pay out, the present smooth working of resumption would be very quickly interfered with. A project has been entertained by some gentlemen, prominent in financial circles, to test the constitutionality of the law for the reissue of the legal tenders. It is known to be the opinion of eminent authorities that the Supreme Court must condemn the law. It would be an excellent thing for the country, a strong guaranty of stability in our financial system, and a powerful check on the recklessness of the Treasury-raiders, if the law could be disposed of in this manner before any pretext for its application could be forced upon the Government. We should be glad to hear that the plan was being energetically carried forward.

Our readers will receive from Collector ARTHUR's reply to Secretary SHERMAN's charges a good deal of light as to the sincerity and efficiency with which the Administration is "reforming" the civil service. A more complete, and at the same time temperate and careful, exposure of inconsistency, frivolity, want of common sense, and, it is not too much to add, malice, in the assertions of a public officer has never been made. No action was taken on the confirmation of Mr. MERRITT, though that gentleman's successor in the Naval Office, Mr. GRAHAM, was confirmed. Mr. HOAR, with remarkable indiscretion, called on the Democratic Senators to sustain the President's nominations, because nothing could be said against them. The argument is misdirected, as well as far from well-founded. The affirmative proposition in reality before the Senate is not that Mr. MERRITT is fit for the place and should be confirmed, but that Mr. ARTHUR is unfit, and should be removed. This proposition has not been allowed to go uncontradicted, and it is the one which the Senate must decide. Mr. HAYES' own avowal that officers should be secure in their tenure so long as their character remained untarnished and the performance of their duties satisfactory is pertinent to the discussion. Mr. SHERMAN recognizes this, and will make a rejoinder to Mr. ARTHUR.

Considering the frequency and completeness with which the wicked falsehood has been set at rest by Democratic conventions and Democratic candidates—Mr. TILDEN, for instance—the assertion that the Southern war claims constitute a formidable danger to the Treasury still gives the representatives of the party a great deal of trouble. Mr. HILL, of Georgia, revived it in the Senate yesterday in connection with the Warren Mitchell claim. He opposed this and all similar claims with great vehemence, and declared that the sooner they were finally dismissed from consideration the better for the South. He regarded the condition of loyalty attached to the payment of the claims as illusory and incapable of practical enforcement, and Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, took similar ground. Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, freely admitted that many of the claims were fraudulent, but bitterly attacked Senator HILL for making a "stump speech." The interesting feature in the discussion is that it is carried on from both sides by Democrats, and betrays the wholesome fear which some of their leaders feel of an aroused public sentiment on this question.

Mr. STRAHAN has lost no time in bringing in his bill for the reduction of the Municipal salary list. It is drawn so as to avoid at once the Governor's objection to signing a general law applicable only to New-York City, and the constitutional prohibition against the passage of a local bill "increasing or decreasing fees, percentage, or allowance of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed." It proposes to intrust to the heads of departments the power to fix the salaries of their subordinates, while requiring the Board of Apportionment to appropriate for salaries a sum 20 per cent. less than that appropriated in 1877. Its most obvious defects are, the failure to provide for an immediate revision of the estimates of this year, its concession to the heads of departments of the power to fix their own salaries, and the exceedingly cumbrous phraseology in which its provisions are expressed. Mr. LANGBEIN has introduced a bill which deals with little more than one-fourth of the City salary-list, exempting the remaining three-fourths from all interference. Now that the subject is fairly before the Committee on Cities, it is to be hoped that a simple, comprehensive, and practical bill, on the basis of the reduction proposed by Mr. STRAHAN, will be reported without unnecessary delay.

A VITAL QUESTION IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

With a sagacity and promptitude which are full of promise for his future usefulness, Mayor COOPER has assailed the most insidious and dangerous of the many abuses of our local Government. The question at issue between the Mayor and Controller is the fundamental one of who shall hold the purse-strings of the Treasury. In delegating to the Board of Apportionment the power to fix the annual amount of the tax levy, the Legislature conferred on the local authorities of New-York the most essential function of self-government. Inasmuch as that power is hampered by the legislative prohibition to interfere with at least three-fourths of the salaries paid to City employes, the delegation of self-governing powers was decidedly partial. The chief question affecting the City with which the present Legislature has to deal is how to make the power of the local authorities over the disbursement of public money more complete.

It was clearly not the intention of the Legislature that heads of departments who have the supervision of the work for which public money is appropriated should have the power to exceed, at their pleasure, the sums annually set apart for their use. In fact, the Charter of 1873 contains very distinct prohibitions against any such abuse of authority. Nevertheless, such a practice has been winked at ever since the law was passed. Controller GREEN strenuously resisted the practice during his term of office, but, after the election of Mayor WICKHAM at least, he usually found himself on the Board of Apportionment, in a minority of one. During Controller KELLY's administration, the evil has been steadily growing. His very lame attempts to justify the practice of covering up illegal expenditures by the transfer of "balances" and the allowance of appropriations to satisfy judgments show how thoroughly incapable is Mr. KELLY of understanding the first principles of responsible and faithful administration. He instanced, yesterday, the case of the Sheriff, who asked an appropriation of $40,000 for his annual allowance from the City, but to whom, "from motives of economy," only $30,000 was granted. The Sheriff goes on, nevertheless, spending at the rate of $40,000 a year, exhausts his legal appropriation in nine months, and brings suit against the City for the alleged $10,000 of liabilities incurred during the remaining three months. According to Mr. KELLY and the Corporation Counsel, the City has no defense against such an action, and the $10,000 nominally saved at the beginning of one year reappears as an addition to the item for judgments in the tax levy of the next.

The batch of judgments of which we print the details to-day is largely made up of claims incurred by a disregard of the law prohibiting departments from exceeding their appropriations. The list has another peculiarity which is equally suggestive of loose methods of administration. In November last attention was called, in these columns, to the allegation that it was the practice of the Corporation Counsel to accommodate Mr. KELLY by compelling successful suitors against the City to defer pressing their unsatisfied judgments, under the threat of making an appeal if they did so. Inspection of the list in question reveals the fact that judgments filed as long ago as last February are now, for the first time, presented for payment. The allowance for judgments made in the tax levy of 1878 was $300,000. It would appear, on the theory that there was no personal or political favoritism in satisfying claimants, to have been exhausted during the first eight weeks of the year. The appropriation for judgments and for "payment of claims adjusted pursuant to law" in the tax levy of 1879 is $450,000, and one of the first demands on Mayor COOPER is a requisition to sign warrants covering $250,000 of that amount. Were Mr. KELLY the treasurer of a financial corporation, this kind of management would be called dishonest. It was by the manipulation of "adjusted claims" that his predecessor, CONNOLLY, facilitated the first important operations of the Ring thieves. Mayor COOPER is justly suspicious of a mass of claims which come to him with a double stamp of illegality, as belonging in the first place to the financial year which has closed, and in the next, as originating, to a great extent, from the practice of departments incurring liabilities in excess of their appropriations.

Alderman MOTT's concern for "innocent creditors" is, in this connection, somewhat misplaced. No contractor or merchant who has dealings with the City need have any difficulty in ascertaining whether the appropriation out of which he ought to be paid has been exhausted or not. If he takes the risk without inquiry, it is certainly not the business of those who are intrusted with the guardianship of the Treasury to help him to recover his money. Examination of the names of the persons to whom these judgment claims have, in many cases, been assigned would reveal the existence of a traffic in the deferred obligations of the City from which certain persons must derive quite a considerable revenue. City judgments have been cashed at a liberal "shave," like the notes of over-speculative traders, and the creditor, "innocent" or not, is likely, when he can, to leave a margin over and above his usual profits for such a contingency. The entire system is a standing encouragement to extravagance and jobbery, and is the entering wedge for a renewal of unchecked corruption. To have exceeded the legal appropriations for his department ought to subject an executive officer to removal; the power to sanction such an abuse of authority ought to be taken away from the Board of Apportionment. Were public opinion sufficiently exacting and well-informed to hold public officers to a strict account, Controller KELLY's attempt to justify so obvious a swindle on the public would subject him to lasting disgrace. There will be neither honesty nor economy in Municipal administration while there is nowhere any direct responsibility for making the appropriations of a given year the measure of its expenditures. Mayor COOPER can do the tax-payers no better service than by resolutely upholding such a rule. The Legislature can make no more needed contribution to Municipal reform than by affixing some well-defended penalties to any breach of the existing law on that subject, and by making that law sufficiently comprehensive to stop the practice of transferring "balances" from one appropriation to conceal the deficiency created in another.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Yesterday's decision of the United States Supreme Court substantially harmonizes law with common sense in the construction put upon the term "net earnings" as applied to the Pacific Railroads. The case decided was an appeal of the Union Pacific from the Court of Claims, but the points involved pertain equally to the Central Pacific. One related to the date at which the road should be held to be completed,—that being the date at which certain specified obligations to the Government came into operation. On this point the judgment is in favor of the Government. The other related to the amount available as net earnings, on which, under a provision of the original acts, five per cent. is payable to the Treasury from the period of completion,—now declared to be November, 1869.

On the part of the Government, it has been contended that net receipts are so much of the gross receipts as remain after defraying the running expenses of the road and its maintenance in proper condition. The companies have insisted that to these disbursements on account of current management should be added the total amount of interest payable on the various forms of bonded and floating indebtedness. The position assumed by the Government is sustained by the general practice of railroad companies, and—as we recently showed—by the Union Pacific itself in statements prepared for circulation among its shareholders. The position of the companies, on the other hand, is simply one feature of their plan for enhancing the speculative value of their properties at the expense of the American people. "Squeeze all that can be squeezed out of the roads for the benefit of the stock and leave the Treasury to whistle for its money,"—has been the maxim of the companies from the beginning; and this struggle respecting the percentage has been one of the illustrations. It is now ended. The Supreme Court decides adversely to the companies, subject to one qualification growing out of the preference generously accorded by the Government to the holders of the first mortgage bond. Having yielded priority to this security, the Government, according to the present decision, must allow the sum payable as interest on it to be deducted from the earnings as part of the expenditure preceding the net result. The reason for the exception thus made may be found in the equities of the case, rather than among its more obvious considerations.

Aside from the point thus finally settled against the companies, the decision has an important bearing on the controversy connected with the working of the Thurman bill, enacted last session. Indeed, it affirms in advance the tenableness of the construction put by that measure upon the phrase "net earnings," as the basis of the 25 per cent. contribution to the sinking fund. Of course, the companies, in pursuance of the policy which leads them always to prefer litigation to the recognition of just claims, will impugn the constitutionality of the law. They have little faith in the result of their appeal, as may be inferred from the attempt to smuggle through Congress a bill reopening the question at issue, but while a chance of escape remains, they will resist the demand of the fund on which alone the Government can rely for the repayment of its advances. The contest will be all the fiercer because of the ground covered by yesterday's decision. As long as the companies were enabled to manipulate their accounts to suit their own convenience, net earnings were an equivocal security. The court, sustaining the principle laid down in the Thurman act, brings the matter within well-defined boundaries.

Practically, however, the efficacy of the judgment will be partial or complete, as the recently-organized Bureau of Railroad Accounts may be enabled to discharge its duties. The reluctant submission of the Union Pacific to the authority of the bureau, and the insolent disregard of its requirements by the Central Pacific, are indicative of the dread inspired by the prospect of an investigation. But, desirable before, it is now essential. Enough is known with regard to both companies to render intelligible their aversion to scrutiny. The Union Pacific has, for stock-jobbing purposes, devoted to dividends money that should have been applied to the improvement of the road. It has expended on outside operations sums that should have been paid to the Government. The Central Pacific has pursued the same course more recklessly; and a thorough overhauling of its accounts will doubtless bring to light the agencies and objects which have made it odious wherever its influence is felt. We repose little confidence in Pacific Railroad Commissioners: they become the creatures of the companies they should hold in check. But an independent audit, if accompanied with a publication in detail of the accounts audited, would show how little forbearance the management of the two companies is entitled to, and how necessary is the enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of the Treasury and the public.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the stubborn wrong-doing of the companies, their resistance to just demands, and their corrupt attempts to control legislation, all tend to justify more extreme measures than would otherwise be approved. The forfeiture of a franchise is a proceeding not to be hastily advised; however carefully carried out, it must entail hardship upon parties unconnected with the acts that form its justification. Messrs. GOULD and HUNTINGTON, however, mistake the public temper if they imagine that they can go on indefinitely defying the Government, depriving it of its lawful dues, violating the law in the matter of discrimination as to rates and traffic, and sacrificing general interests to personal ends. The stern reckoning they put off will come at last.

THE PROPOSED SWEDISH EXCISE LAW.

Mr. OGDEN, member from Brooklyn, has laid before the committees of both houses of the Legislature an amendment to the Excise law which attracts much attention from all parties. It is what is called the "Swedish Excise law." Sweden, as is well known, was for a number of years terribly afflicted with intemperance. The evil reached so great an extreme that a strong religious and abstinence "revival" arose, and the population were at length raised up from their low condition into temperate habits. The question then came up as to the best Excise law, and the plan was finally adopted, which has worked admirably in that country, of selling licenses at public auction, the licenses themselves being limited in number for each locality. The theory on which this rests is, that the legislators cannot, with a due regard to the rights of all, entirely forbid the sale of alcoholic stimulants; but they may reasonably check and limit it, and it is certainly one of the most legitimate objects of taxation. By a sale, the licenses under competition are brought up near their market value, the State receives a larger income, and each dealer is interested in exposing any dealer who has not paid his license fee. The business is limited; it falls into fewer hands, and becomes more respectable, and temptation is diminished. The money received under this system has been so considerable in Sweden that two parks are said to have been constructed in different localities from license fees, and intemperance has been much diminished.

The bill before the New-York Legislature amending our Excise law permits the Boards of Excise to limit the number of licenses in any given locality, but does not allow the proportion to exceed one to every 500 of the population, the present proportion, in many villages, being one to every 100. The sales of the licenses are to be at public auction, after due notice, to the highest bidder, provided he be a proper person in other respects. The time of the sale is to be between the 10th and 31st March, and one-fourth of the amount bid is to be paid in cash before the last day of April. Nothing in this law, however, shall prevent the majority of voters in a given locality from establishing "local prohibition." A new and, it seems to us, excellent provision of this law is, that after a man has purchased a license he must record, in a public manner, the place where he proposes to sell liquors, and then if at any time before the 15th April the owners of at least half of the property situated within two hundred feet of the place remonstrate against granting the license, no license shall be issued. The advantages of such a law to the public are very obvious. Each city or village receives a portion of the profit which has hitherto accrued to the liquor-dealer, and enjoys the benefits of a heavy tax on the best possible object for it—a deleterious luxury. We can easily imagine how large an income would come to this city from such a sale, and what a relief it would bring to our overburdened tax-payers.

It becomes also the interest of the liquor-dealers to observe the law, and to report any who violate it. The drinking-places being limited, can be more easily watched and controlled by the Police, and, as all licenses are sold at one time, and expire at the same time, the public can know precisely what is being done, and guard their own interests. A liquor-seller does not then become necessarily a tool of the politicians; he is not favored with a license for political reasons, but buys it in the open market, and, as he must have some means, the probability is that he will be, other things being equal, a more decent person, and keep a more orderly establishment, than one appointed for political and personal reasons.

This amendment, too, gives "local option" in its best shape; every city or village can authorize few licenses, or many, or none at all; at the same time, they cannot go beyond the proportion fixed. Moreover, the residents of a given locality, who may dread the nuisance of a rum-shop near them, can easily prevent its establishment. The plan relieves the public Treasury in these hard times; it may make the business of liquor-selling more decent; it puts it under proper control; it is fair to the liquor interest and fair to the public; it provides the best form of "local option." We trust that Mr. OGDEN's bill will have thorough consideration by the committees of both houses, and that the existing complicated and conflicting laws may be amended by some such simple and practical measure.

BUTLER'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

B. F. BUTLER, if he runs again as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, must overcome a plurality of 30,000 votes cast against him at the late election. Therefore he is taking time by the forelock. The returns of the election are scarcely canvassed, and his successful competitor inaugurated, before BUTLER opens his new campaign. Like Gen. POPE, in a certain memorable military movement, his head-quarters are in the saddle. There is a certain audacity about the recent action of the Butler State Committee which must rouse the admiration of all impartial observers. But we regret to perceive in the tone of many anti-Butler newspapers in Massachusetts a certain disgust and impatience which remind us of the querulousness of a man who has been frequently called up during the night to drive a bull out of the front yard. Our Massachusetts friends do not seem to have that fine sense of the ludicrous which we should expect to find in a highly-cultured community. There is a suggestion of sardonic rage which almost borders on profanity in the remark of some of the anti-Butler papers that they are glad to know thus early where to find BUTLER. But nobody believes that these newspapers are amused to learn that Mr. BUTLER is formally in the field as candidate for Governor in 1879.

It is wearisome business. But it must all be gone over again. To us who stand outside and view Massachusetts with a certain degree of perspective, the ill-concealed annoyance of the highly respectable citizens of that State appears unreasonable. There is a romantic unexpectedness about BUTLER's campaigns which amuses dispassionate observers, although the purest and best of the old Bay State angrily exclaim, "It may be fun to you, but it is death to us." This year, the campaign opens with a split in the Democratic Party. As the attentive reader is aware, when BUTLER captured the Democratic Convention at Worcester, he claimed to have captured with it the Democratic machine. The State Central Committee then appointed represents itself to be the Democratic State Central Committee, and although it is locally known as BUTLER's Committee, its acts and utterances have been carefully invested with everything that could stamp them with Democratic regularity. Mr. AVERY and his colleagues left Worcester in great dudgeon and held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the regular Democratic convention at which Mr. ABBOTT was nominated. It must be admitted that the Abbott Democratic Party have the prestige of regularity. But the Butlerites have the advantage of superior numbers.

The Butler address, just issued from the "Head-quarters Democratic State Central Committee, Boston," invites the co-operation of all voters of the Commonwealth, "irrespective of previous party affiliation," for the purpose of effecting "retrenchment and reform." It is particularly desired that in all those towns and cities in which two or more Democratic local committees exist, the committees shall be united, and "the differences of opinion which created them should be harmonized." To this end, caucuses are to be held, and "the regular" local Democratic committees should be chosen. It should be borne in mind that the Massachusetts town elections occur in the Spring, and that the astute statesman of Essex proposes to enter the field then. If Butler men are chosen on town committees and Boards of Selectmen, a great gain will be made. Relying on the numerical strength of his party, BUTLER is said to be willing to leave to the Democratic voters of Massachusetts the duty of choosing a new State Central Committee. It is not likely that the Abbott, or "regular" wing would consent to any such arrangement.

BUTLER's managers know very well that the Greenback craze which gave his raid so much animation last year will not be the same element of strength next Fall. It will be a purely personal contest in which Mr. BUTLER will then find himself engaged. The substantial old Democrats who control the Faneuil Hall organization are not the men to surrender everything to a man whom they loathe and deride as an unprincipled adventurer. Nevertheless, the Butler men carry themselves very loftily. At their convocation in Boston, last Saturday it was agreed that if the Abbott men should refuse to accept the platform to be prepared by the Butler Democrats, they should be "fired out of the party." This is high language for a party which possesses the semblance of a political machine by virtue of a political burglary. But, if bombast and great swelling words will accomplish anything, the Butlerites will overmatch their adversaries in the long run. BUTLER has already made his opening moves. He is as original and audacious as ever, and his unexpectedly early appearance in the field indicates the fertility of his resources. The unfolding of the plans of the anti-Butler wing of the Democracy will be awaited with curiosity by those who find entertainment in the game of politics.

The historic old frigate *Constitution* has become involved in a legal complication which may revive in some patriotic breast the memories of a certain sea-fight in which the original frigate figured. The owner of the steam-tug which pulled the ship off the shoal on which she had grounded has undertaken legal proceedings to recover the sum of $7,500 salvage. The man was offered $1,000 by Capt. BADGER, of the *Constitution*, but he has gone to law about the case, and, disregarding the advice of the Admiralty Court, has served notice on the Captain. The Admiralty Judge is said to have advised that the United States Minister and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs be notified of the proceedings. It has been held in British courts that a claim for salvage of a foreign ship-of-war cannot be entertained. Says the decision: "This is not because compensation ought not to be made, but on account of the immunity of the foreign war-ship from attachment in the waters of a nation which has permitted her to enter." It is assumed that the Government to which the vessel belongs will, on proper application, bestow a due reward.

THE UNION PACIFIC CASES.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following decisions were rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 736—*The Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States.*—This was a suit brought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the Court of Claims to recover from the United States, under the acts of Congress of July 2, 1864, and March 3, 1871, one-half of the compensation due it for the transportation of mails, troops, supplies, and munitions of war, amounting in the aggregate to $800,000. As a defense to this suit, the Government set up a counter-claim, under the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, to 5 per cent. of the net earnings of said road from the date of its completion, Nov. 6, 1869, to Nov. 6, 1874, amounting to $1,400,000. This claim the Union Pacific Company resisted, on the ground that its road was not completed in 1869, as alleged by the Government, but in 1874, and that the interest upon its indebtedness, as well as its running expenses, should be deducted from its gross receipts in computing the net earnings upon which the United States was entitled to receive a per centage. A trial in the Court of Claims resulted in a victory for the Government, that court holding the road was completed in 1869, and that the Government was entitled to receive the difference between half compensation, which it admitted was due to the railroad company, and the full amount of its counter-claim. From that decree the Union Pacific Company appealed. The questions presented to this court for decision are: First, when was the Union Pacific Railroad completed? Second, what should be included in the words "net earnings?" And, third, how and under what conditions are payments to be made? This court, in a long and carefully-prepared opinion, delivered by Justice Bradley, holds as follows:

First—That, although in one sense of the word a railroad is never completed, or never in such a way as to make further improvement or greater perfection impossible, there is no reason why the word "completed" should be construed to mean one thing in the fourth and fifth sections of the act of 1862 and another thing in the sixth section. If the road was completed in such a sense as to entitle the company to receive land grants and subsidy bonds from the Government, it was also completed in such a sense as to entitle the Government to demand and receive 5 per cent. of its net earnings. This conclusion is, in the opinion of the court, so obvious that it needs no argument. The findings of fact in the court below show that the company, through its President, made affidavit to the completion of both of the several sections of its road and its whole line prior to Nov. 6, 1869, and that upon the strength of these representations, and of reports made by Commissioners appointed to examine the road, it was accepted by the President, and subsidy bonds and patents for land grants upon the whole were duly issued to the company. The latter is thus estopped by its own action from pleading incompletion. A stronger case of estoppel could hardly be presented.

Second—What should be included in the net earnings? The court holds, in reply to this question, that the earnings of the road should include all sums receivable by the company from the Government for services rendered, but not the income or profit derived from its lands; that in computation of net earnings there should be deducted from this gross sum the necessary expenses of operation and all expenditures for ordinary improvement and repairs, but not expenditures arising out of the company's land department, nor interest upon its bonded indebtedness. The latter, the court holds, is not properly chargeable against receipts in computing net earnings. While thus deciding against the company on this point the court is clearly of opinion:

Third—That the net earnings thus computed are to be applied first to payment of the annual interest upon its first mortgage bonds, and not to the payment of the 5 per cent. claimed by the Government. The court holds this to be the legitimate effect of the Government's waiver of its own priority. Interest accruing on the first mortgage bonds is as rightly payable out of the net earnings as is the 5 per cent. due the Government. The net earnings are the fund out of which both are to be paid; but if the fund is adequate only to the payment of one, the interest on the first mortgage bonds has precedence; otherwise, the whole Government debt might be paid, to the exclusion of the first mortgage, which is admitted to have priority. Such a result would be manifestly absurd. The Government, however, may claim that if there is not a sufficient surplus of net earnings in one year to pay 5 per cent. due for that year, it may be carried over to a succeeding year and taken out of the surplus thereof. This position the court holds to be untenable. The statute makes the application an annual one. If the year produces net earnings sufficient for the purpose the Government gets its 5 per cent.; otherwise it does not, and there the account ends. It was never intended that it should be carried over from one year to another.

In conclusion, the court, after directing some modifications in the decree in the Court of Claims, sums up its decision of the principal question in controversy as follows: "If, with these modifications, it should be found that the net earnings in any one year were not more than sufficient to pay interest on the first mortgage bonds accruing in said year, then the company will not be decreed to pay any portion of said 5 per cent. of net earnings for that year; but, if the net earnings were more than sufficient to pay such interest, the excess only will be subject, as far as it will go, to the payment of said 5 per cent.; but the company will not be decreed to pay any more than said excess. The decree of the Court of Claims is reversed, with instructions to enter a decree conforming thereto."

Justice Strong read a dissenting opinion for himself and Justice Harlan.

No. 703—*United States, plaintiff in error, against Central Pacific Railroad Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California.—Inasmuch as this case involves the same questions as the case of the Union Pacific, already decided, the court does not consider it necessary to repeat its opinion. It reverses the judgment of the Circuit Court, with directions to grant a new trial and to be governed by the opinion in the case above referred to. Opinion by Justice Bradley; Justices Strong and Harlan dissenting.

No. 418—*United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Judgment reversed for reasons given in decision of Union Pacific case, and cause remanded for new trial. Opinion by Justice Bradley.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 38—Francis O. Hagan, respondent, vs. Sidney Dillon and others, appellants; argued by Alexander Thain for appellants and submitted for respondent. No. 25—William S. Verplanck, Receiver, &c., appellant, vs. Lorenzo Van Buren and another, respondents; argued by William W. Badger for appellant and R. H. Huntis for respondents. No. 36—The People ex rel. James S. Kahan, appellant, vs. the Board of Police Commissioners of New-York City; submitted. No. 18—Catharine Atkins, appellant, vs. Silas Saxton, Sheriff, &c., respondent; argued by D. M. Dewitt for appellant and A. Schoonmaker, Jr., for respondent. No. 45—The town of Willsborough, respondent, vs. The New-York and Canada Railroad Company et al., appellants; argued by D. M. Grover for appellants, and Samuel Hand for respondents. No. 46—The town of Essex, respondent, vs. the New-York and Canada Railroad Company; argued by D. M. Grover for appellant, and Samuel Hand for respondent.

The following are the calendars for to-morrow: Motion Calendar—Nos. 354, 355, 340, 341, 349, 350, 353, 258, 359, and 360. Day Calendar—Nos. 34, 7, 10, 56, 90, 12, 11, and 72.

ATTACKING A DEAD CLERGYMAN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 27.—To-day, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Martin, a case of unusual interest was disposed of. Bridget Gibson sued the Administrators of the estate of the Rev. Thomas Keating for $10,000, for the care and support of a child of which, she claimed, Keating, who was a Catholic clergyman at Hudson, N. Y., was the father. The court dismissed the case on the ground that she was not a competent witness. Hon. J. Thomas Shriggs, of Utica, conducted the case for the defendant, ex-Congressman Smith for the plaintiff.

ELECTION JUDGES CONVICTED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty against Justice J. Guder and Walter Tucker, Judges of Election at the late Congressional election in the Fourteenth Ward. They were found guilty of hindering the United States Supervisor in the discharge of his duties by refusing to admit a special Deputy United States Marshal to the polling-room, and with stuffing the ballot-box. They were remanded for sentence.

MINERS DEMANDING THEIR WAGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The miners in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have sent to President Gowen an address, adopted at a meeting of the delegates representing the colliery employes, miners, and laborers of Schuylkill County, held at Pottsville on Jan. 14. They demand the payment of their wages in lawful money of the United States, and threaten that if such payment is not made on or before Feb. 15 they will refuse to work thereafter.

THE POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

MR. POTTER'S NEW INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

SEVERAL OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY EXAMINED—A TRUNKFUL OF DISPATCHES BURNED BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT GREEN—AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO PREVENT THE MEANING OF REPUBLICAN DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Potter Committee to-day began the investigation of the cipher dispatches. The first witness called was Mr. Clarence Cary, attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York City. He testified that certain dispatches were placed in his charge when it was proposed to issue subpoenas for their production before an investigating committee in Washington, the purpose of placing the dispatches in his possession being to avoid, if possible, their delivery for public inspection. It was thought that a subpoena would not be issued to him owing to his position; he was finally, however, directed by the Executive Committee to deliver the messages to Capt. Whitney, the Washington manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company; after doing this his custody of the dispatches ended; the instructions with regard to picking out the dispatches were to take all that were of a political character; the collection, when first made, being for the sole purpose of getting them out of the way of a subpoena.

Mr. Floyd Grant, who supervised the selection of the dispatches, was the next witness. He explained how he proceeded in the selection; he came to Washington, and in order to comply with certain subpoenas issued upon Capt. Whitney he opened the trunk which contained the dispatches collected by him in New-York, and selected those called for by the subpoena of the Morrison committee; the rest were replaced in the trunk.

By the Chairman—What was the number remaining? Did you keep any schedule of them? A.—The number, exclusive of those required by the Morrison committee, was 29,275.

By Mr. McMahon—Mr. Floyd testified that the telegrams were about evenly divided as regards party; a number were sent by Z. Chandler from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; there were some signed "Havemeyer," some "Hooper," and others "Noyes;" he thought Mr. Chandler's messages went to Florida; others went to New-Orleans and Oregon; he thought that of the 29,000 dispatches 300 were in cipher.

Capt. Leonard Whitney, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Washington, in compliance with a request by Mr. Potter, produced a schedule showing more than 300 dispatches delivered to the Morrison committee. He thought Mr. Morrison returned the dispatches, but did not recollect the time. Other schedules were produced, showing that various dispatches which he was called upon to submit were delivered to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. These were delivered in two different packages. The dispatches when returned to Capt. Whitney were in the trunk mentioned.

By Mr. Hunton—Witness said when the trunk was returned to him the schedules previously prepared were not verified by the contents of the trunk, and it was immediately shipped to New-York by order of the President, Mr. Orton; he had never heard that any of the dispatches were missing from the trunk.

By Mr. McMahon—Mr. Whitney said that Mr. Van Horne gave a verbal order in his [Whitney's] office to collect all political dispatches from the files and forward them to New-York; no conversation as to the cause of this unusual procedure occurred between witness and Mr. Van Horne, however.

Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Naval Observatory, was then sworn to translate without divulging in any way the "cipher dispatches," which were handed to the committee by Gen. Butler.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES O. GREEN.

Mr. James O. Green said he was chief clerk of the Western Union Telegraph Company on railway relations and free service; also acted as a sort of confidential clerk to his father, the present President; in a letter just received his father referred to the fact of having handed over the key of a trunk containing dispatches to him, directing that the contents should be destroyed; this was in May of last year; he took the dispatches into the basement of the Western Union building and cast them into the furnace in bundles.

The Chairman—Was there a stove there? A.—Yes, and I took a poker and saw that they were properly consumed.

Q.—There was no chance of any of them escaping by the chimney? A.—No, Sir; every one was burned; I could not say whether all the telegrams were returned in the trunk; 25 per cent. might have been taken out without its being noticed; he could not tell whether the packages had been opened; they could not have been opened while the trunk was in New-York; the key was in the possession of his father and the trunk was in Chicago, where it was carefully watched by a competent man, and it was reasonably certain, therefore, that the trunk could not have been tampered with.

Q.—You were not destroying them to keep them out of the way of any committee? A.—Not at all. I think I suggested to my father that they should be destroyed, because several gentlemen inquired about them. Gen. Bristow was one who inquired where the messages were, and several others made similar inquiries with regard to them. I thought they were kicking about the committee-room until I mentioned it to my father, and it was then I suggested their being destroyed. Before destroying them we kept them, as required, six months.

Mr. McMahon—To what political party did President Orton belong? A.—I understood he belonged to the Republican; I believe he took an active part in the election of Mr. Hayes.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of what passed in those telegrams? A.—Not at all. I made suggestions to my father merely in the interest of the company.

Q.—There have been a good many rumors that a number of these telegrams were kept back, and not sent to Washington. A.—I do not know anything about that.

Q.—You know something of the telegraphic correspondence that has been referred to between Tyner and John W. Foster? A.—Yes. There were five or six dispatches that I know of.

Q.—Where was Foster at the time? A.—In Indianapolis, I believe.

Q.—These messages were taken out and sent either to Capt. Whitney or Mr. Orton, who was in Washington at the time. By whose orders were they taken from the rest of the telegrams? A.—By order of the President.

Q.—Who took them out of the files? A.—I could not say; think I got them from Mr. Cleary; believe these dispatches were dated 1876, do not think they refer to election, but to political matters, and to elections remotely.

Q.—From what point was that order given? A.—The last was given by order from Washington; there were but two such orders.

Q.—Is that letter in existence? A.—No, Sir; I destroyed it at the request of Mr. Orton; think I burned it within a day or two of the time I sent the messages here.

Q.—Have you any recollection of the contents of those dispatches? A.—My impression is that they referred to the sale of political offices; I cannot say what political offices; I understood it was in connection with the election that was going on.

Q.—What was the price mentioned? A.—There was no price mentioned; I may say that this is all inference of mine and nothing more; there was absolutely nothing in the telegrams to that effect; the air was full of the subject of politics at that time, and my impression was that it was the sale of offices in the Government or some department in behalf of the Republican Senate committee.

Q.—By whom were they dispatched? A.—Some were signed James N. Tyner.

By the Chairman—Who was making the proposition, and who was considering it? A.—I cannot tell from the dispatch; I do not know where I got the impression that there was such sale at all, but Mr. Tyner being in office at the time, I assumed that he had the disposal of such appointments.

Q.—Did these dispatches give an idea that the business had been completed? A.—Yes; I remember one said, "Put the sum represented in a bank" at some point.

Q.—What point? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Indianapolis? A.—It was; but I cannot say to whose credit.

Mr. Springer—Was it to the credit of the Republican Party? A.—I do not know; I understood that.

Q.—Did any of the dispatches indicate the amount of money? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you remember any allusion being made to Congress meeting, or to any committee being appointed, with regard to these dispatches? A.—No.

Q.—Was there any order to burn the letter asking for them? A.—Yes, Sir; there was in the letter itself.

The Chairman—How many of these dispatches were there abstracted? A.—I should say about half a dozen on each side.

Q.—Was this action drawn to the attention of the Directors of the company? A.—Not that I know of, Sir.

Mr. Springer—From your recollection of the contents of telegrams between Messrs. Tyner and Foster, was there a sum of money to be placed to the credit of the Republican committee? A.—No, Sir; it was only my impression that there were certain offices to be sold, the proceeds to go to the Republican committee; no sum of money was named.

Mr. Reed—You did not understand that it was the Presidential office?

Mr. Stenger—That was sold a little later.

Mr. Reed—It was attempted to be sold a little earlier. To witness—Mr. Orton, you say, was a Republican. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And during his lifetime these dispatches were not destroyed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The present President of the company, your father, is a Democrat? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And during the time he was acting President these dispatches were destroyed? A.—Yes.

Mr. Hiscock here objected to the evidence on the ground that it did not come within the scope of the resolution.

Mr. Reed—I suppose it must come under the omnium gatherum clause.

Mr. Hiscock—There is no such clause.

Mr. Cox—Do you want it to be struck out?

Mr. Reed—Oh no, only we want to show that you are gathering together everything that has nothing to do with the investigation.

Capt. Whitney was recalled and examined by Gen. Butler relative to the telegraphic correspondence that Mr. Green spoke of as being sent to Washington, which had passed between Messrs. Tyner and Foster. As near as he remembered he had delivered one or two packages of telegrams which had been sent by Mr. Tyner through the Washington office; an order to do so would necessarily have to come from some superior office; he had no recollection who gave him the instructions and did not remember having received any messages from New-York.

Representative Evans, of Indiana, was examined relative to Mr. Bullock's position as Assistant Clerk

of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and asked by the Chairman if he ever received a package of money from Senator Bulock; he replied he came to William E. Chandler. Witness admitted having received a bundle of papers (he could not say what the contents were) from Bulock and having handed it intact to Gen. Brady, of the Post Office Department.

The Chairman handed Mr. Evans a letter purporting to be a copy of a letter received by him from Mr. Bulock, which mentioned the package at the one Evans had given William E. Chandler at the request of Mr. Bulock. Witness denied giving Chandler the package, and said he did not know William E. Chandler personally. The letter, in conclusion, stated that Senator Wadleigh would inform him (Evans) where Mr. Chandler could be found. [Laughter.]

After some further interrogatories, in which it was developed that Mr. Evans had not spoken to Gen. Brady on the subject since delivering the package, and had heard no more about it, a recess was taken until 8 P. M.

GOVERNOR GRANT.

On the resumption of the committee Mr. Grant was recalled and testified that on the order of Mr. Cary, he made another search for the dispatches between Tyner and Chandler, and found some of them; there were seven or eight altogether; one was a telegram from Tyner about making two appointments in the Interior Department at salaries of $2,500 each, and asking Mr. Chandler to do this and have the money placed in a Indianapolis bank so that it might be drawn in Indianapolis by the Republican Committee; the telegrams also contained the names of the persons to be appointed; he could not remember what those names were, but he believed one was Martin.

Mr. Reed—It was not St. Martin was it?

The Chairman—No. He has not received his appointment yet, as far as I know.

Mr. Reed—He had one from the sub-committee.

Mr. McMahon—Yes. They discharged him for promotion.

Gen. Butler—Oh, he does not pay money; he receives.

TWELVE PACKAGES OF MOLASSES CANDY.

At this point the clerk of the committee brought in a specially wrapped newspaper package, and handed it to the Chairman, who at first eyes seemed immediately turned. Blushingly, he rose to explain. "Gentlemen," he said, "I ordered from Mrs. Whitney-name in the lobby, 12 copies of the *Tribune* special about the cipher dispatches, but it seems there has been some mistake, and she has sent 12 packages of molasses candy." [Laughter.]

Mr. Reed—Either is sweet enough for this committee.

Mr. Hiscock—It is very evident she appreciated what you wanted or needed. [Laughter.]

THE PROCEEDINGS RESUMED.

The examination of Grant was then resumed, and further details were given by him of telegrams which passed between Messrs. Chandler and Tyner. He also testified with regard to a telegram from Porter relating to the same matter.

Q.—Do you recollect on this point, explained that he had forwarded some dispatches in connection with these telegrams. The number was incomplete, and at the suggestion of Grant, the manager at Indianapolis was notified to send on the rest.

By the Chairman.—You stated that you had forgotten names until you heard the last witness mention them. Do you now recollect conferring with Chandler with William E. Chandler do you? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir.

Gen. Butler (to Grant)—I want to understand something more about this. Tyner telegraphed to Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, to appoint somebody in his Department? A.—Yes, Sir; two appointments of $2,500 each.

Q.—For these appointments a certain sum of money would be paid, and Tyner wished to have such sum deposited in the bank so it could be drawn in Indiana? A.—I said that exactly.

By Mr. Reed.—Deposited by whom in the bank? A.—Chandler. He was to furnish the money, and make the appointments, not probably the same day, or the day after, Chandler telegraphed that he had deposited money as requested.

Mr. Cary being recalled, said he would like to make a statement that he knew nothing of any consequence with regard to these telegrams, and to the question that was objected to, he had some private knowledge that came to him as attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Butler—Answer the question and then make an objection. It has been testified by Mr. Grant that he received a schedule from you. From whom did you receive that schedule? A.—I plead my privilege on that question.

Mr. Butler—I regard that as he did not desire to ask the contents of this paper, but simply put the question for the purpose of tracing it, witness was bound to answer.

The Chairman ruled; witness persisting, and witnesses then recited that he had put the schedule in collection from whom he got the schedule, or that he ever had it.

Mr. Butler—Then why did you object? A.—Because I knew something further about it—behind that.

Mr. Butler—Tell us what it is.

Witness claimed his privilege, and a discussion followed on the point between him and Mr. Butler; and the latter said the law out that point.

Mr. Hiscock—It seems to me that Cary's objection is entirely proper in declining to answer this question, as it is not within the scope of our investigation.

Mr. Butler—Oh, you have no there. I do not hold that.

A long discussion took place on the question at issue, as the signs of which it was determined to take a vote; the question was, witness should be called upon to answer or not, when all the members present voted in the affirmative, with the exception of the Chairman.

Mr. Hiscock—Now, I wish you had put the other question as to whether the question which is asked the witness is pertinent to the inquiry.

A vote was taken, and it was decided that the question was pertinent.

Witness then replied—I am unable to recollect what he told me; it is my impression and belief that he brought these telegrams; or copies of them, and read them out to me, remarking that it was an extraordinary case; I am unable to separate in my mind the statement of what I saw in them from what I have heard other witnesses have stated. I never saw the telegrams; to the best of my belief they related to some dirty piece of work in regard to the sale of offices for some political ends.

Mr. Butler—Stocking you as a board to-day has refreshed your memory so that you can say on your truthful oath that it did not refresh the subpoenaed given by other witnesses?

Mr. Hiscock—I object to this question, and ask that it be ruled out. It is like putting six witnesses on the stand to testify that they did not see the man steal the pork.

A vote was taken, and Messrs. Hiscock, Reed, and the Chairman voted against the question.

Witness answered that the testimony he had heard was supplementary to his recollection, and went he good; he did not think the dispatches were signed Stephen W. Dorsey, or entirely defaced.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Brady to the effect that he would appear before the committee to-morrow morning.

Mr. Butler—Suppose Chandler testified that he got these dispatches from Mr. Brady in a newspaper bundle. You would not want Brady.

The Chairman—He might testify entirely different, and then I shall want him.

The committee then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A STATEMENT BY MR. TYNER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following is given by Mr. Tyner as an authentic statement of the facts from which the witnesses before the Potter committee to-day got their impressions as to sales of offices for political contributions: "Notwithstanding the defeat of the Republican State ticket in Indiana in October, 1878, it was thought that with an active canvass and a full Republican vote, the State might be carried for Hayes in November. The State Committee requested financial aid from the National Committee in New-York, and Mr. E. Chandler, Chairman, agreed to furnish from $50 to $100 for each county in the State, or from $6,000 to $10,000, to aid in getting out a full vote. If Mr. Tyner, then about to visit Indiana, should telegraph that there was a reasonable prospect of success, and that the money was needed, just as the money in New-York it was arranged between him and Mr. Chandler, that money should not be mentioned in the telegrams, but that Mr. Tyner should speak of the appointment of one Indian Agent, instead of saying $6,000. He did telegraph; this two Indian Agents were wanted, and subsequently telegraphed Mr. Chandler to deposit in the Hanover National Bank of New-York subject to draft, the sum representing the appointments of two Indian Agents, or in other words $10,000, which Mr. Chandler so deposited. The telegrams between John W. Foster and Mr. Tyner were prior to the October election, and related to raising money in legitimate methods for the Indiana State campaign. Most of them related to appointments to offices of any kind whatever, as stated by the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 27.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 27.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were again immense in volume, and the dealings at intervals were attended with great excitement. The purchasing movement, both for speculative and investment account, continued and the market responded in an advance ranging from 1 to 5¾ ₱ cent. Attempts were occasionally made to depress prices with the view of shaking out weak holders and obtain fresh lines of stock, but the efforts in this direction met with very indifferent success, as each decline invariably brought in strong buyers, whose purchases quickly imparted renewed buoyancy to the market. At the close, in a majority of instances, the quotations current were about the highest of the day. The stocks most conspicuous in the upward movement were Canada Southern, which advanced 5¾ ₱ cent.; Michigan Central, 3¾; St. Paul Common, 3⅝; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2¾; New-Jersey Central, 2⅝; North-western preferred, 2¼, and Rock Island, St. Paul preferred, and Morris and Essex, 2 ₱ cent. The speculation in the Granger shares was exceedingly active, and North-western and St. Paul recorded a sharp advance on the day's transactions for both the common and preferred stocks. The inquiry for these shares proceeding from Western buyers is stated to be very large. Erie was again quite prominent in the dealings. The course of the stock indicated that the bull clique deem their present following inconveniently large, and are not unwilling to see a slight reaction, preparatory to an upward movement. The strength of the coal shares was principally due to reports, which were believed to be well founded, that an advance in the prices of coal was imminent.

The transactions aggregated 407,806 shares, including 74,110 North-western, 68,016 Erie, 54,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 53,000 Lake Shore, 48,160 St. Paul, 18,075 New-Jersey Central, 14,325 Michigan Central, 9,224 Morris and Essex, 7,140 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 5,500 Western Union, 5,098 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,600 C. C. C. and I., 4,600 Canada Southern, 4,050 Illinois Central, 3,920 Homestake Mining Company, 2,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,135 Rock Island, 2,050 Delaware and Hudson, 1,960 New-York Central, 1,650 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1,520 Pittsburg, 1,450 New-Jersey Southern, 1,400 Kansas Pacific, 1,120 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and 1,120 Chicago and Alton.

North-western common advanced from 64¼ to 65⅝, and closed at 65. The preferred opened at 86¾, against 86 at the close on Saturday, and advanced to 88¼, leaving off at the highest point. St. Paul common opened at 45, against 44⅝ at the close on Saturday, rose to 46¼, reacted to 45¼, and finally sold up to 47⅝. The preferred advanced nearly 3 ₱ cent., closing at 85, the highest point of the day. Erie rose from 26¾ to 27⅛, fell off to 25⅞, recovered to 26⅞ and closed at 26½. The preferred opened at 49 and closed at 49½ bid. Lake Shore advanced 1¼ ₱ cent. to 74⅝, and finally sold at 74½. Canada Southern rose 5¾ ₱ cent., to 56¾, and reacted ½ ₱ cent. at the close. Michigan Central opened 2⅝ ₱ cent. higher, at 88⅞, and after frequent fluctuations, reached 90¼, with the last sale at 89⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 54⅝ to 55, fell off to 54¼, and advanced to 55⅝. New-Jersey Central advanced 2⅝ ₱ cent., to 43¾, and closed within a fraction of the highest price. Morris and Essex rose 2 ₱ cent., to 86¾. Delaware and Hudson fell off from 45 to 44¾, and recovered to the former figure. Wabash declined from 24⅝ to 23⅝, and rose to 25. Ohio and Mississippi common declined from 11⅛ to 10½, and closed at 10⅞. The preferred dropped from 33 to 31½, and rallied to 31⅞. Union Pacific rose from 66 to 68¼, and declined to 67. Kansas Pacific advanced from 11⅞ to 12½. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern from 8⅞ to 9, and the preferred from 35½ to 37⅝. Missouri, Kansas and Texas fell off from 6⅞ to 6. Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 15 to 15¾ for the common, and from 38⅞ to 39⅝ for the preferred. C., C., C. and I., after selling down to 44⅞, advanced steadily to 47⅞. Pacific Mail declined from 13⅛ to 13. Western Union rose from 97 to 97⅞. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph ranged between 36⅞ and 36⅞. Among investment shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy advanced 2½ ₱ cent., to 117⅝; Rock Island 2 ₱ cent., to 128; Chicago and Alton, 1½ ₱ cent., to 87½; Illinois Central 1 ₱ cent., to 87½; New-York Central ⅝ ₱ cent., to 116, and Pittsburg ⅝ ₱ cent., to 93.

The Money market was extremely easy, with free offerings to call borrowers at 1½@2 ₱ cent. The large gain in the bank reserves last week has increased the disposition to lend Money at the best rates obtainable. Prime mercantile paper sold at 3½@4½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market for American railway shares strong. Illinois Central advanced 1½ ₱ cent., to 88; Erie preferred 1½, to 49, and do. common ¼, to 27⅜. Pennsylvania sold at 35¼@35½. New-Jersey Central declined ½ ₱ cent., to 41½, and do. consolidated Firsts ¾, to 80¾. United States 4½s advanced ¼, to 108⅞, and 1867s ½, to 103⅞. New 5s declined ½, to 107¼; 10-40s were steady at 107½. Consols were unchanged at 95⅞@96 for both money and the account. Bar Silver declined to 50⅝d. ₱ ounce. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 9,023,000 marks. At Paris, Rentes fell off to 114f. 71½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was irregular and rather weak in tone. There was some demand for bills against called bonds arriving from Europe to-day, but the inquiry from this source exercised scarcely any influence on quotations. Commercial bills were in good supply. The nominal rates for bankers' bills were reduced from $4 86 and $4 89 to $4 85½ and $4 88½, with actual business at $4 84½@$4 85 for long, and at $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand sterling. Cables sold at $4 88¼@$4 88½, and commercial at $4 83¼@$4 83.

Government bonds were fairly active and prices were a fraction lower for 10-40s, 1867s and 5s, 1881. The subscriptions to the 4 ₱ cent. loan at Washington to-day were $5,100,000. It is expected that the Treasury will to-morrow issue a call for $20,000,000 1867s for redemption. Railroad mortgages were in brisk demand at advancing prices. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 3½ ₱ cent., the latter in Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertible, ex coupon, which sold up to 75. Do. Seconds rose to 86⅞, and St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon, to 95½. St. Paul, I. and D. Extension, advanced to 101⅞; do. consolidated Sinking Funds, to 108½; do., [illegible] and D. Division, 104½; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 91½; New-Jersey Central adjustment to 95; do. consolidated Firsts, assented, to 81; do. convertible assented to 80¼. Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 to 105. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 107½. Erie Thirds to 110½. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 87. Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, with coupon certificates, to 80¾; do. 6s, J. & D. of 1896, with coupon certificates, to 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Seconds to 16 do. consolidated assented to 50½. New-York Elevated Firsts to 106½. Metropolitan Elevated Firsts to 98¾. C., C., C. & I. Firsts to 114½, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 71½. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented declined to 45, and C., C. & I. C. Firsts to 60. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined from 64¼ to 63. District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 82, and fell off to 81⅞. Tennessee new series sold at 26.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1879.

Receipts	$2,178,173 79
Payments	2,592,623 58
Balance, coin	114,808,614 78
Balance, notes	44,917,408 70
United States notes redeemed	130,420 00
Coin received for United States notes	20,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	101⅞	101¾
Bills on London	$4 84½@$4 88	$4 84½@$4 88
New-York Central	115¼	116
Rock Island	126	128
Pacific Mail	13½	13⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44⅝	47⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	83	85
Lake Shore	73⅜	74⅝
Chicago and North-western	63⅞	65
Chicago and North-western pref.	86	88¼
Western Union	97	97⅞
Union Pacific	67⅞	67
Delaware, Lack. and Western	54⅝	55⅝
New-Jersey Central	41⅛	43¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	44⅞	44⅞
Morris and Essex	84⅝	86¾
Panama	128	128
Erie	26⅞	26½
Erie, preferred	49	49½
Ohio and Mississippi	10¾	10⅞
Harlem	149	149
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	15⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	38⅞	39
Michigan Central	86⅝	89⅞
Illinois Central	86½	87½
Wabash	24	24⅞
Canada Southern	51	56¼
Iron Mountain	16¼	16½
Pittsburg	[illegible]	93
C., C., C. and I.	46	47⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	114⅞	117⅝

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116	115¾	1,960
Canada Southern	56¾	52	4,600
Erie	27⅛	25⅞	68,016
Erie pref.	49¼	48½	[illegible]
Lake Shore	74⅝	73⅝	53,000
Wabash	25	23⅝	13,140
North-western	65⅝	64	[illegible]
North-western pref.	88¼	86¾	[illegible]
Rock Island	128	126¾	2,135
Milwaukee & St. Paul	47⅝	45	[illegible]
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85	83¼	[illegible]
Pittsburg	93	92⅞	1,520
Del., Lack. & Western	55⅝	54¼	54,200
New-Jersey Central	43¾	41⅞	18,075
Delaware & Hudson Canal	45	44¾	2,050
Morris & Essex	86¾	84¾	9,224
Michigan Central	90¼	88⅛	14,325
Illinois Central	87½	86⅝	4,050
Union Pacific	68¼	67	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	47⅞	44⅞	4,600
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	117⅝	115	1,120
Chicago and Alton	87½	86	1,120
C., C. & Ind. Central	6⅝	6½	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15¾	15	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	39⅝	38⅞	2,000
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅛	10½	4,798
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	33	31½	300
Western Union	97⅞	97	5,500
A. & P. Telegraph	36⅞	36⅞	448
Pacific Mail	13⅛	13	675
St. L., K. C. & N.	9	8⅞	2,240
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	37⅝	35½	4,900
Kansas Pacific	12½	11⅞	1,400
Homestake Mining Co.	36	33½	3,920
New-Jersey Southern	3¼	3	1,450
Iron Mountain	16½	16¼	400
Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	6	1,650
Total sales			407,806

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	120½	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅝	106⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅝	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	101⅝	101⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	101⅝	101⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	102	103
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	102⅝	103
United States 10-40s, registered	104⅝	104⅞
United States 10-40s, coupon	104⅝	105
United States 5s, 1881, registered	105	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅛	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106	106¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100	100⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100	100⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$107,700,922
Balances	3,524,120

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	45	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	110
Alabama 5s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	120
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	121
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	67
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	67
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	20	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	67
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66-1900	10
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68-98	10
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, n. b. '92-98	9
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. b. A. & O.	9
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Sp. T. cl. 1	2½
Conn. 6s, '83-84	105	N. C. 6s, Sp. T. cl. 2	2½
Ga. 6s, '79-80-86	109¾	N. C. 6s, Sp. T. cl. 3	2½
Ga. 7s, n. b. '86	108½	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Ga. 7s, ind. 1886	108	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Ga. 7s, G. b. '90	108	Rhode Island 6s, C.	110
Illinois W. Loan	101	South Carolina 6s	25
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s, J. & July	10
Louisiana 6s	45	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	10
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	45	S. C. 6s, F. Act. '66	10
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	45	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 J. & J.	10
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	45	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 A. & O.	10
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	45	S. C. 7s, of 1888	10
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	45	S. C. 7s, non-fund. b.	1½
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	45	Tenn. 6s, old '90-2-8	36¼
La. 7s, C. 1914	63½	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. ser.	26
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	103	Virginia 6s, old	25½
Mo. 6s, due '87	104	Va. 6s, n. bds. '66	25½
Mo. 6s, due '88	104½	Va. 6s, n. bds. '67	25½
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	104¾	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	74
Mo. 6s, A. or U. due '92	105	Va. 6s, ex mat. cou.	54¼
Mo. F. b. due '94-95	105	Va. 6s, C. 2d series	38
Mo. H. & St. J. due '86	108¼	Va. 6s, Def. bonds	6¼
Mo. H. & St. J. due '87	108¼	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	82
N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	110		

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 27.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	116¾	117
United Railroads of New-Jersey	135	136
Pennsylvania Railroad	34⅛	34¼
Reading Railroad	13	13⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	36⅝	36⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	33	34
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7½	7⅞
Northern Pacific Railroad pref.	23⅞	24
Northern Central Railroad	14	14½
Lehigh Navigation	15⅜	15½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	4⅞	5
Hestonville Railway	11	11½
Central Transportation	43¼	43⅜

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have declared a dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable March 1 to the holders of the capital stock as registered at the close of the 12th day of February. The transfer-books will be reopened March 5.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	14¼	Hale and Norcross	17
Alta	7¼	Julia Consolidated	3⅛
Belcher	5⅝	Justice	4⅞
Best and Belcher	22¾	Mexican	35
Bullion	3	Northern Belle	6⅝
Caledonia	3	Ophir	34⅝
California	9⅛	Overman	11⅛
Chollar	4⅝	Raymond and Ely	7⅜
Consolidated Virginia	6⅞	Savage	15
Crown Point	5¾	Sierra Nevada	49⅞
Eureka Consolidated	27	Union Consolidated	61½
Exchequer	6¾	Yellow Jacket	20⅞
Gould and Curry	13⅞	Bodie	8
Grand Prize	4⅛		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

COFFEE—More demand has been noted for Rio on the slightly modified basis of 11c.@11¼c. for ordinary, [illegible] for fair, [illegible] for good, and [illegible] for prime invoices, closing steady.... Sales and late ones from second hands 3,471 bags Rio per Holm, 1,000 bags do. per Brasilience, 2,000 bags do. per Hipparchus, 1,000 bags do. per Ercot Prins, 7,000 bags do. per Galiee, 800 bags do. per Ruben, [illegible] and 1,865 bags do. per Flora Goodale.... Other kinds in fair request and firm, with sales reported of 90 bbls. Jamaica on private terms, and 737 bags do. at 12¾c.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Hogshead Staves quoted at [illegible] [illegible]

CORDAGE—A restricted call has been noted for supplies on the previous basis as to prices. Manila (large and small size) at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, [illegible] Tarred Manila, [illegible] Best Hemp, [illegible]; Russian Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 15c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, on the basis of previous quotations.... Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,046 bales, (of which 385 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 24 bales to shippers, 824 bales to spinners, 200 bales to speculators, and — bales in transit.... Low Middling quoted at [illegible]; Strict Low Middling at [illegible]; Middling at 9 7-16c.@9 9-16c.; Fair at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c.... And for forward delivery business has been to a fair aggregate, at, however, rather easier prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bales, of which 14,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 27,200 bales to-day, with 2,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling.... The dealings in options as officially reported included, on Saturday afternoon, for February, 1,800 bales at 9.46c.@9.47c.; March, 3,500 bales at [illegible] [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally slow movement has been reported in State and Western at essentially unchanged quotations. Export dealings limited, checked by the somewhat stronger views of holders of suitable grades of stock, especially desirable lines of regular shipping Extras.... Sales have been reported since our last of 13,780 bbls. of all grades, including Sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2 50@$4 50, chiefly Extras at $3 [illegible] [illegible]

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been in fair demand to-day, No. 2 Amber and No. 2 Red attracting most attention, largely for export, and quoted firmer, the actual dealings showing a slight improvement; No. 1 White was in less urgent request, and quoted weaker. Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after at generally unchanged prices. The interruptions to telegraphic communication worked against activity.... Sales have been reported to-day of 334,000 bushels, (of which [illegible] bushels for early delivery,) including 11,000 bushels Extra White at $1 11¼@$1 12, [illegible] [illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been inactive to-day, for early delivery, but closed higher in sympathy with the buoyancy of speculative dealings in options.... [illegible]

[illegible] for heavy to light, and [illegible] for Pigs; Western quoted at [illegible].... Cut Meats in good demand, with sales reported of 40 bbls. Clear Bellies, [illegible] [illegible]

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 52 bbls. at $1 10½, closing at $1 10 asked, on a dull and weak market.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively moderate business has been reported in most lines, at somewhat irregular rates. Telegraphic communication with domestic and foreign markets was more or less interrupted by the stormy weather, which served to impede freight movements.... Steam room for British ports has been offered sparingly for early use, particularly for the Liverpool market, and has been quoted firmer, tending to check negotiations. Accommodation by sail has been in fair supply, with the advantage, as to rates, in favor of shippers, on, however, a restricted inquiry, especially from other than the grain interest.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 360 bales Cotton, [illegible] [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall session of the 28th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal, Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESUMPTION INDEED.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has resumed labor after the brief holiday recess, and is now in prime condition. This is the "leading Business College" of the country, and the most reliable place for those desiring a first-class business education. Address S. S. PACKARD, President.

NO. 32 WEST 130TH-ST.—THE MISSES JACOT'S school for young ladies and children. Second term begins Feb. 4. A few boarding pupils will be received.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, New-Jersey, for both sexes; unexcelled in healthfulness, conveniences, discipline, thorough teaching, home comforts, and moderate charges.

SPRING SESSION ROCKLAND COLLEGE, Nyack, N. Y., opens Feb. 3. Both sexes. Popular prices. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st. and No. 27 West 18th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY is in constant communication with hundreds of the best schools, teachers, tutors, governesses, and private instructors in the United States and abroad. Its facilities for meeting specific educational wants on the part of parents and principals are unsurpassed. Experienced and well-educated graduates of any preferred college are usually at command; also, accomplished governesses of every nationality. Ladies wishing superior musical instruction may secure pupils of Plaidy, Thalberg, Herr Von Bülow, and other eminent masters abroad, as well as pupils of distinguished American masters. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS GOVERNESS in family, competent to teach French, Latin, and music; or would go as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. Apply at EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 866 6th-av.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES PRIVATE pupils; highest testimonials and City references; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 207 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., New-York, Jan. 25, 1879.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CLARK, DODGE & CO. is dissolved by the death of JOHN D. MAXWELL.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same name.

GEO. C. CLARK.
HARRY E. DODGE.
LOUIS C. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1879.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of importing and jobbing of kid gloves, under the firm name of WERTHEIMER & CO.

MAX WERTHEIMER, New-York.
EMANUEL WERTHEIMER, Vienna, Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty.)—A laxative, refreshing and medicated fruit lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH BAY horse; kind and willing in double or single harness; will be sold very low for want of use. Apply to JOHN LUCKEY, private stable, No. 20 McDougal-alley.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO ANY person who will put us into communication with Mr. EDOUARD OLIVANTE before Jan. 31. LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 120 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

French and American Novelties in RICH DRESS GOODS,

And a SUPERB ASSORTMENT of ALL the NEWEST and MOST DESIRABLE DRESS FABRICS, OF IMPORTED and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

A. L. SHAW,
54 WEST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Positively retailed at wholesale prices.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

Advice given by a FRENCH ARTIST how to arrange the hair most becomingly, free of charge.

Also a full assortment of BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS on hand.

Send for our new illustrated catalogue, "How To Be Beautiful," free of charge.

L. SHAW, 54 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WET GOODS FROM THE LATE FIRE.—Large quantities of Muslins, Prints, Bedticks, Sheetings, Shirting Cambrics, Linen Sheeting, Shirting Linens, Napkins, Table Linens, Towels, &c., for sale cheap. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS USEFUL companion, lady's maid, or attendant upon invalid lady; a good home more an object than salary; highest references. Address No. 26 Bond-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Fine Washing.—By a respectable young woman; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 273 West 39th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; is a good laundress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 436 6th-av., Room No. 14.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; very best City reference from last place. Call at No. 900 2d-av., near 48th-st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; can do all kinds of family sewing, or fine washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 1 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Inquire on 49th-st., first house north of 79th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a respectable girl; good City reference. Call at No. 419 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, entrees, game, pastry, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address COOK, Box No. 200 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls; one cook and laundress, other chamber-maid and waitress; do work of a family between them; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 46th-st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN experienced woman; City or country; first-class baker; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 161 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., in store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable woman as good cook, good baker, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 232 East 41st-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook in small private family; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; good baker; best references; City or country to good family. Call at No. 230 West 38th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—By a young woman in a private family; two years' first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 394 2d-av., three flights.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS meats, soups, and game; good baker; would assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 417 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; UNDERSTANDS her business, and has the best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook and baker; laundress; would assist with washing; City reference. Call at 173 Waverley-place.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; ASSIST WITH washing; best City reference. Call at No. 333 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent laundress; good reference. Call at No. 300 East 40th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER and fitter; [illegible] Call at No. 1,149 Broadway, near 26th-st., in hall store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; good operator; is willing to assist otherwise. Call at No. 200 East 38th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work in a small private family; four and a half years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 224 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 426 6th-av.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in small family; good reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., in store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent German girl; good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Ernst, No. 337 East 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS lady's maid; a competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; excellent City reference. Address, for two days, No. 491 6th-av., in the milliner's.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Best City reference. Call at No. 513 East 87th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WIDOW, a baby or grown child to care for at her own home; would have a mother's care; best reference. Address, for two days, Nurse, Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of grown children; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; nine years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 181 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, PROFESSIONAL nurse, aged 30; the entire charge of an invalid lady or gentleman; City references from first families and physicians. Call or address Nurse, No. 238 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY NURSE (AMERICAN) now disengaged wishes to make engagements; week or month; first-class references. Address Mrs. E. B., Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; excellent reference. Address J. H., Box No. 209 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse and plain seamstress; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 7 East 15th-st., Young Woman's Christian Association.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED AMERICAN GIRL (speaking German) as nurse to growing children; capable of teaching; can mend nicely. Call or address No. 519 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT English Protestant; can take entire charge of a young infant; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 18th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse for growing children, and chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; City reference. Call or address 207 East 36th-st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; two years' reference from present employer. Call at Park-Avenue Hotel, 4th-av., corner of 33d-st., Room 247.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl to mind children and do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at 23 West 44th-st., two flights.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO CARE for infant or invalid lady; best City reference. Call at No. 214 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 523 6th-av., near 33d-st.; ring bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERFECT FAMILY sewer, cutter, fitter, operates all machines; 18 years' experience; $1 a day. Address, all week, J. I., No. 700 3d-av., Advertisement Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—First-class, by the day, week, or month; expert cutter and good operator; first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at 223 West 16th-st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO SEW AND WAIT ON grown children; understands dress-making. Address, for two days, H. S., Box No. 260 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all fresh salads, care of silver, carving of wines; can take a lady's place; best City reference. Call at No. 319 West 36th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman at her home, or go out by the day. Call at No. 318 West 30th-st., Mrs. Burke.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLING to assist with chamber-work in a private family; willing to go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 313 East 38th-st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 39th-st., bell No. 1.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, FAMILY washing; all fine done up with greatest care; washing five years for one family. Call at No. 452 West 38th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a few gentlemen's or families' washing; from 60 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 128 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTS' WASHING done by the month or dozen; terms moderate; best reference. Call at Mrs. Moore's, No. 209 West 41st-st., near 8th-av., second floor, Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; washing and ironing by the week or month; best City references. Call or address No. 132 West 30th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN family washing at home, or would go out by the day. Call or address No. 211 West 31st-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a baby to wet-nurse. Address Mrs. Dougherty, No. 170 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT man, Protestant, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address J. G. B., Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, A STEADY place for his coachman; years in his employment; trained in England; dutiful, attentive to his business; experienced City and Brooklyn driver; a practical horseman; industrious, reliable, trustworthy, temperate; competent in every respect. For particulars call at No. 409 5th-av., close by employer's residence.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, Scotchman; left on account of employer going abroad; lifetime among first-class horses and carriages in Europe and this country; thorough knowledge in training horses to harness or saddle; references will prove. Address No. 104 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and horses; good City driver; best of City reference; five years from his place; his employer can be seen. Address Private Coachman, No. 165 East 41st-st., in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his duties in every branch; will make himself useful in a gentleman's family, either City or country; will be found sober, reliable, willing, obliging, and industrious; excellent City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 315 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A VERY steady young colored man; careful City driver; strictly temperate; wages moderate; will be generally useful; not afraid of work; first-class City reference. Address, two days, E. D., Box No. 201 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, who is thoroughly competent; will make himself generally useful; is just disengaged; City or country; five years' City reference from present employer. Address Riordan, No. 313 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman and groom; City or country; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; two years in his last place. Address J. R., Box No. 218 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man of thorough experience in every branch of the business; good City driver; has served in this City 7 years; undoubted reference given. Call or address S. F., No. 475 3d-av., top floor, front.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A steady, active, sober man; willing to work at anything; understands the care of carriages, horses, and garden; is an experienced driver. Call or address E. B., No. 792 2d-av., laundry.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN A PLACE FOR his coachman, whom he can cheerfully recommend as a sober, trustworthy, careful City driver. Call at or address, for two days, 33 West 46th-st., private residence.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; 12 years' highest personal reference. Can be seen at or address D. H., care Brewster & Co., 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN A PLACE for his coachman, a single Protestant, whom I can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Address R., Box No. 273 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman or waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging; first-class reference. Call, or address, A. D., No. 300 6th-av., third floor.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, age 28, with good reference. Call or address J. D., No. 316 East 44th-st., first floor, front.

GARDENER.—BY SINGLE MAN POSSESSING a first-class knowledge of cultivation of plants, hot-house, green-house, plants, vegetables, fruits, and general management of gentlemen's places; can undertake the entire charge; highest references from present employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICAL experience in green-house and grapery, the laying out of country places, &c., is open for an engagement; has been awarded several prizes at horticultural and agricultural exhibitions; first-class references. Address M. C. B., Box No. 222 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—FRUIT, VEGETABLE and plant grower, in first-class grower of hot and cold grapes under glass; improving the beauty of place; has long experience, with first-class recommendations. Address W., gardener, No. 1,580 1st-av., near 83d-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A German of middle age, or to act as valet for an invalid gentleman; very industrious and obliging. Address R. E., Box No. 202 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter in private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 207 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter; well recommended for capacity; can furnish seven years' City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 212 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; speaks English; has best City reference. Address W. H., Box No. 226 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE, BONNE COUTURIERE, desire se placer comme femme de chambre et soigner de jeunes demoiselles. Ecrire ou s'adresser No. 109 West 29th-st., second bell.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; [illegible] exceptionable reference. Call at No. 27 West 44th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, FULLY competent, having best references. Apply, from 11 to 1 o'clock, No. 32 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO SEW for her board for the Winter months, or until better suited. Call at No. 46 Greenwich-av., in store.

WANTED—A VERY EXCELLENT COOK; REFERENCES required. To-day, at No. 37 West 47th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ABRAHAM S. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against PATRICK FLANNERY and Robert Reedy [illegible] [illegible] Dated New-York, October 7th, 1878. E. D. HATCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 214 Broadway, New-York City.

To Philip Reedy and John Reedy, defendants.—The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 13th day of January, 1879, and filed, with the complaint, on the 13th day of January, 1879, in the office of the Clerk, in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City. Dated New-York, January 13th, 1879.

E. D. HATCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 214 Broadway, City of New-York.
ja21-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable George M. Van Hoesen, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, sitting as County Judge, on the [illegible] day of December, 1878, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ROBERT I. EVANS, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, and GEORGE S. LEVY, of the City of New-York, individually or as copartners, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of Evans & Levy, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Robert I. Evans and George S. Levy, (individually and as such copartners,) for the benefit of their creditors, at his place for the transaction of business, at the office of his attorney, Joseph C. Levi, No. 261 Broadway, Room 36, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1879.—Dated New-York, December 20, 1878. JACOB S. ISAACS, Assignee.

Joseph C. Levi, Attorney for Assignee.
d24-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, sitting as County Judge, on the 12th day of December, 1878, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES E. B. SPALDING, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Charles E. B. Spalding, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of Lawrence & Waehner, number 15 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1879.—Dated New-York, December 20th, 1878.

NICHOLAS H. PAHRENSCHILD, Assignee.
Lawrence & Waehner, Attorneys for Assignee.
d31-law6wTu*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silverware, &c., bought and sold, loans at 1 ₱ cent advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,196 Broadway, near 29th-st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 27:

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

LEASES RECORDED.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. POWERS, DECEASED.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

HUGH CASSIDY, Executor,
HENRIETTA R. POWERS, Executrix,
of JOHN H. POWERS, Deceased.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET ON LEASE.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

AT A MODERATE RENT—PARLOR FLAT, all the conveniences.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WILL EXCHANGE VALUABLE DWELLING

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

BORREL BUILDING.
Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway.
OFFICES TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF.

ALSO,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—NO. 19 WALKER-ST.—FIVE-STORY

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 190 CHURCH-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, and Fourth Lofts to let.

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

MONTANA
WISCONSIN
WYOMING
NEVADA
MONTANA

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF INDIANA
STATE OF VIRGINIA

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL
CITY OF BERLIN
CITY OF NEW-YORK

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

FRANCE
CANADA
AMERIQUE

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Passenger Agents.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

GULF STREAM
CITY OF ATLANTA

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

No. 177 West-st.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

CITY OF COLUMBUS
CITY OF SAVANNAH

GEO. YONGE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1879.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1878:

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	ROBERT L. STUART,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
WM. STURGIS,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	A. A. RAVEN,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Jan. 1, 1879.

RESOURCES.

LIABILITIES.

CHARLES BURKHALTER,
E. A. PALMER,
H. HOAGLAND,
Directors.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.
R. G. BOYD, Second Vice-President.
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR,	G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR,	SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL,	EDWD. MINTURN,
	R. G. ROLSTON.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 New-st., N. Y., Members of the N. Y. Stock, Gold, and Government Bond Exchanges.

ALL SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS DECLINED.

J. HARMANUS FISHER,
BANKER AND STOCK BROKER.

ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BANGOR, ME.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

and all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION has been made to the Finance Department of the City of New-York for the issue to the MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION of duplicates

New-York, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 27, 1879.
JOHN KELLY, Comptroller.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

Delaware and Hudson Canal

7 per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY CORNER CEDAR-ST.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company

HENRY BEHMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OLD—DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.

THE COUPONS MATURING 1ST DAY OF February next on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after this date, at the METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., Fiscal Agents.
New-York, Jan. 25, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1879, ON THE

G. K. GARRISON, President.

INTEREST ON LONG ISLAND CITY BONDS.

JOHN S. MORRIS, City Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds

EDWARD L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend

G. B. OUTCALT, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company

G. K. GARRISON, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company

W. R. CORNEAU, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN TRUSTEES

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, —Second floor front, with board; reference. No. 147 West 42d-st.

NO. 13 WEST 16TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 13th-st.—Handsome front parlor and bedroom, with board; references.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME CAN BE obtained, with excellent accommodations, very low; references. No. 275 West 23d-st.

NO. 34 WEST 30TH-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE HALL room, fourth floor, with board; references given and required.

NO. 26 EAST 29TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, private bath-room; without board; breakfast served if desired; references.

NO. 48 EAST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT FIRST or second floor rooms to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without board; private family. Call at No. 27 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 8 WEST 30TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; single rooms; terms moderate.

NO. 12 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON-AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

McDOWELL & CO.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND business ability as partner in a legitimate business;

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN W. CHANDLER, bankrupt.

E. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. MORRIS, bankrupt.

SAML. H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID H. KOHLER, bankrupt.

SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. BLOOD, bankrupt.

SAML. H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. DALLIMORE, bankrupt.

SAML. H. LYMAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS A. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON J. PAGE.

ALFRED WILKINSON,
GEO. C. PETERS,
Trustees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWIN B. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FRANK DELANO, bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK VILMAR, bankrupt.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SMITH, bankrupt.

ALBERT G. AUDERY, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1879.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

Sullivan and Gilbert's original comic opera, as produced at the

STANDARD THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 P. M.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. DR. CLYDE.

DIRECTOR Mr. D. H. HARKINS

DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES.

Manager Mr. J. H. HAVERLY

Mr. McKEE RANKIN. Miss KITTY BLANCHARD.

THE DANITES.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

CHICKERING HALL. THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

A WHOLLY ORIGINAL PROGRAMME.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM, B'WAY & 35TH-ST.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA.

DAILY at 2:30 and 8 o'clock P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

A NEW SHEET, CLEAR AS A MIRROR.

MUSIC BY GILMORE'S SERENADE BAND.

MISS ANNIE BARTELL

Commences her great walk of 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours at 6 P. M. this evening, at Brewster Building, 14th-st. and 5th-av.

DR. JOHN LORD

At Chickering Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 28, on "Leo the Great; the Catholic Church as a Government."

LECTURES.

THE UP-TOWN LECTURE COURSE—A course of five lectures will be delivered in the lecture-room of the Church of the Holy Spirit, 47th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL
FOR DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
No. 681 Fifth-avenue.

NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia. 3 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1879.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. CORNER 30TH-ST.

EDGAR & FULTON Lessees and Managers.

GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

Mr. GEORGE EDGAR
Mr. GEORGE EDGAR

will play, for the first time in New-York

KING LEAR.
KING LEAR.

WITH

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THE BEAST OF REVELATION.

TROUBLE AMONG BAPTIST PREACHERS.

REV. DR. FULTON SUSPENDED BY THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE—THE CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY AGAINST DR. SAMSON—AN UNREAD ADDRESS.

The ministers of the New-York Conference of the Baptist Church held their usual Monday morning meeting yesterday in the basement of the Oliver-Street Church. Rev. Dr. Yerkes acted as Moderator, with Rev. D. C. Potter as clerk. There was a large attendance of ministers as well as of others, as it was expected that the contest between Dr. Justin D. Fulton and the Conference would be renewed. After an opening prayer, the clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the previous meeting, but, when he read that "on motion, Rev. Dr. Fulton was kindly requested to withdraw the obnoxious expressions which he had made regarding Dr. Samson," he was interrupted by Dr. Fulton, who asked to have the exact words he had used, and which were complained of, spread upon the minutes. Messrs. Gessler and Halsey Knapp objected to this, contending that it was too late to add anything to the record of the proceedings of the former meeting. Dr. Swan said he had made the motion, and that the word "obnoxious" had not been used by him. The clerk said he had taken down Dr. Swan's motion at the time, and was positive that the word had been used. Dr. Burroughs said the word really used was "offensive," and, by general agreement, that word was substituted, but later on Dr. Swan remembered that he never even used that word. Dr. Fulton then asked permission to read the exact words he had used. A brother asked whether they would contain the same offensive remarks which the Conference had complained of. Dr. Fulton said they decidedly would. He then read the sentences complained of, in which he had replied to some remarks made by Dr. Samson concerning the Beast of Revelation, and had insinuated that Dr. Samson was disloyal to the cause of freedom during the late war.

Dr. Holme objected to spreading such offensive words on the record, but was replied to by several who thought they must be so placed in justice to Dr. Fulton. That gentleman thanked the Conference for this right, and then proceeded to read a long paper which he had prepared on the subject. He commenced by saying that he made the statement carefully and after much thought, and that he considered it a wise one. He was then interrupted by the clerk, who urged that the minutes had been adopted and could no longer be discussed. The Moderator ruled that the minutes were still open to amendment, and the clerk took his seat amid much laughter. Dr. Hitchcock thought the best way was for Dr. Fulton to withdraw his remarks, and then to wipe out of the minutes all reference to them, while Dr. Burroughs thought that the best thing to do was to move to lay all the motions on the table. This he did, and it was carried, amid much applause, by a vote of 34 to 15. Dr. Fulton then attempted to commence reading his address, when the Moderator asked if it was the pleasure of the Conference to hear him.

Dr. Fulton—I don't care whether they want to hear me or not. It is the right of every member to discuss the last minutes and debate on them.

Moderator—But the brother has already spoken several times.

Dr. Fulton—Yes, and he proposes to speak just once more.

Some discussion followed, and drew from a brother the remark that the meeting was turning into a bear garden, and that order must be maintained. Dr. Fulton was then recognized, and wanted to know why the clerk had not done his duty in taking the remarks and motions in writing. Rev. Mr. Lawson stood up for the clerk, when Dr. Fulton replied that he cared nothing about it for himself, and if the Conference chose to go before the world with incorrect records, they could do so for all he cared. Dr. Thomas pronounced the whole matter a most extraordinary one. It was certainly remarkable, he said, that the man who made the offensive statement should come to this meeting, boast that he did so after much care and thought, and that his stand was a wise one. He has made all this trouble, continued the speaker; he talks more than all the rest, indulges in self-glorification, consumes the valuable time of the Conference, and it was certainly time for that institution to dissolve. Several loud "amens" resounded from different parts of the room, and there was much applause.

Mr. Halsey Knapp said he did not want to stay another day in the Conference, if the remarks of Dr. Fulton were placed on the minutes.

A brother suggested that the minutes should be laid over for some time, until the difficulty between brothers Fulton and Samson could be settled, but he was taken to task by Dr. Burroughs, who denied that the difficulty was between these gentlemen, and said it was rather between Dr. Fulton and the Conference. It was a momentous and most important one, and should be settled at once. [Loud applause.] Dr. Fulton then wanted to know why the Moderator did not put the question before the Conference.

Moderator—I have not yet had an opportunity to do so.

Dr. Fulton—Yes, you had plenty of it, but not the disposition.

The Moderator then put the question, which was on Dr. Fulton's appeal to the Conference against the decision of the Moderator that he was not in order in claiming to have the floor, and the Chair was overruled by a vote of 26 to 16. Dr. Fulton thereupon again commenced to read, when Dr. Holme interrupted, saying he understood that the offensive remarks which Dr. Fulton was now about to repeat were simply from the Doctor's memory. Dr. Fulton said he'd like to know how Dr. Holme came to understand any such thing, for he had already said that he had the words in writing before he first delivered them. Dr. Fulton began to read again, but several brethren objected to a public repetition of the obnoxious words. The Moderator said there appeared to be as many opinions on this matter as there were about the Beast of Revelation. Dr. Burroughs said the Conference was asked to embalm on the records the insulting words against Dr. Samson. But the words presented were not those originally used. They had been carefully dressed and covered up, and were now offered as a sugar-coated pill. The speaker was here called to order by a brother, who charged him with using personalities in speaking of Dr. Fulton.

Dr. Fulton (excitedly)—His statements are false! They are false!

Dr. Burroughs—Well, I will withdraw my remarks; will he—pointing to Dr. Fulton and shouting at the top of his voice—do as much.

A heated discussion followed as to the precise words used by Dr. Fulton, on the preceding Monday, and he was finally allowed to repeat to the clerk the words complained of, which were as follows:

"This surrender to Rome could not be explained, save on the supposition that a conversation which prevented a man, occupying a prominent pulpit at the national capital through all the years of the war, from ever opening his mouth to say one word in favor of liberty, now enables him to read an essay which ignored the teachings and the truth of Revelation, described the Beast of Prophecy as a principle, an influence, an anything opposed to right, the marks of which beast might be in themselves, or in any one."

These words were taken down and read by the clerk, whereupon Dr. Thomas asked whether the minutes of the former meeting showed that the offensive remarks had been withdrawn. The clerk said, "No." Dr. Thomas added that he was more amazed than ever that a man could come there, utter insulting remarks, occupy two hours of valuable time in self-glorification, and then claim that his words were wise and well considered. The speaker was called to order by the Moderator for using offensive personalities. Dr. Hoyt then moved for the appointment of a committee of three by the Moderator, which should be placed in charge of the whole matter and should report the result of their inquiries to the Conference. Rev. Mr. Gessler moved, as a substitute, that "Brother Fulton be suspended from membership in this Conference until such time as he shall comply with the resolution of Jan. 20." He would be ready, he said, to welcome Dr. Fulton back with outstretched arms as soon as the brother would take back his offensive words. The speaker read from Cushing's "Manual" the parliamentary usages in such matters, and said that, if a mere body of Congressmen have sufficient respect for themselves to expel from their body an offending member, surely this Conference of the ministers of Jesus Christ should have sufficient self-respect to do as much. Dr. Fulton jumped up quickly and said it was a pity that Mr. Gessler had moved his substitute, since it would place Dr. Samson on trial and bring out the true inwardness of the whole matter. At these remarks, loud cries of "Don't reassail Dr. Samson, he is not on trial," came from all parts of the room. "But he will be on trial," replied Dr. Fulton. Dr. Thomas protested against the renewal of such personalities, and the Moderator ruled Dr. Fulton again out of order.

Dr. Fulton said: "I am in order, and I won't submit to such ruling. We ought to have a Moderator here." That officer became very red in the face, and said he was in the chair, and would preserve order, but it was hard to do so when there were raging beasts to control.

A Brother—I object to those remarks of the chair. There is only one Dr. Fulton here, and when the Moderator speaks of beast in the plural he includes us. [Loud laughter.]

Dr. Fulton said it was a big world, and that if they turned him out it would be a bad thing. Dr. Burroughs moved to adjourn, but nearly every one in the room shouted "No, no!" Dr. Fulton said, "Fair play, boys; fair play belongs to the Baptist Church. It would have been better to have left this matter to a committee." A good deal of discussion followed, until several brothers tried to speak at one time. At last there came a lull, and Dr. Fulton earnestly pleaded for "just five minutes" of patient hearing. This being apparently granted, he commenced reading again, but was at once interrupted by a general uproar. Dr. Fulton asked: "Can a man be suspended from this Conference for making a statement in debate without being allowed to explain his reasons for so doing or proving its truth?" and he was answered by "Yes, yes," from all quarters. "Then, in God's name," said the Doctor, "where is your sense of fairness and right? It is essential that I bring to your minds the existence of two great despotisms. One in the South, which has slavery for its cornerstone, and the other the Roman Church, which controls this great city." More uproar ensued, and Dr. Fulton said there was evidently a company of men in the meeting who were determined he should not be heard. Applause and hisses followed this remark, whereupon a brother moved that Dr. Fulton be allowed 15 minutes' speech, and not to be disturbed unless by the Moderator. This being agreed to, Dr. Fulton made another attempt in justification, and began by saying that a Baptist minister was about to be suspended from his Conference for daring to make a comparison between the despotisms of slavery and Rome. The Moderator at once called him to order, whereupon Dr. Fulton said that under such restrictions he could not speak. Taking up his overcoat and hat, he walked quietly down the aisle, saying, "I thank you for all you have ever done for me. I leave you now, and may God bless you all." Several answered "Good-bye," a few said "Don't go, Fulton," while three ministers arose and followed him out.

After he had left Dr. Miller walked up near the Moderator's desk and said he wished to make a few remarks in justification of Dr. Samson. He would brand the statement, as given in the public prints, for he would not say that it was given in this conference. Here he was told that as Dr. Fulton could not be heard, as against Dr. Samson, neither could the latter nor his friends be heard, and so Dr. Miller sat down. Remarks were then made on the resolution to suspend Dr. Fulton, a few being in favor of the more politic proposal of leaving the matter to a committee. But the words of Dr. Halsey Knapp were so strongly opposed to Dr. Fulton that they depleted the ranks of his friends, and when Dr. Thomas followed in a statement that it would be the kindest deed ever done to Dr. Fulton to suspend him until he could be brought to a sense of his error, the applause was almost general, and the question of suspension was put and carried by a vote of 52 to 12. The meeting then arose in some disorder, but Rev. A. W. Bourn, of Newark, N. J., spoke loudly, asking why these Conferences were not dismissed with prayer. He had been pained, he said, to see that this was frequently forgotten. This hint being taken, prayer was offered, and the Conference adjourned.

ORGANIZING AGAINST TAMMANY.

ENROLLMENT OF DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO KELLY—THE DATES FOR PRIMARIES FIXED.

The enrollment of members of "the Democratic Organization of the City and County of New-York" was begun yesterday evening in all the Assembly districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The persons enrolled are, according to the language of the call, "in favor of the free and independent action of the people, and are opposed to the control of any secret society or irresponsible power." The Joint Committee of Twenty-seven appointed some time ago by the Irving Hall, the City, and the County Democracy supervise the enrollment. This committee has appointed three "Commissioners of Enrollment" in each of the 21 Assembly districts, and three in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. These Commissioners examine into the eligibility of the persons who desire to be enrolled, and certify to the correctness of the lists of enrollment. Vacancies in the office of Commissioner are to be filled by Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, Maurice J. Power, and Robert B. Nooney, who form a special committee for the purpose. The enrollment will be proceeded with on the evenings of the 30th inst., and the 3d, 6th, 10th, and 13th of February, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. On Feb. 20, between 7 and 10 o'clock P. M., primary elections will be held in all parts of the City, at which only persons duly enrolled will be allowed to vote. At these elections three Commissioners of Enrollment will be chosen, as well as 1,129 members of a General Committee for the City and County. The organization of the General Committee will take place at Irving Hall on March 1, at 8 P. M., and the district committees will organize on March 4, at the same hour. About 2,000 persons were enrolled last evening. Previous to the last election, the Irving Hall Democracy, according to their reports, enrolled 22,000 persons, and it is expected that the three Anti-Tammany organizations combined will this year enroll a much larger number.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

A NUMBER OF VETOES BY THE MAYOR—HE LECTURES THE COMMON COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a batch of vetoes from the Mayor was read and placed on file. The first may be said to be political in its nature. It dealt with a resolution, passed by the Common Council at its last meeting, which provided for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Board of City Works, and also to make inquiry in relation to the construction of the Third-avenue sewer, upon which many thousands of dollars were squandered. The Mayor calls attention to the fact that the charges of insecurity, made by himself against two of the Commissioners of the Board of City Works—Messrs. Fisherty and Bassett—have been investigated by the Grand Jury and indictments found against the accused. He more than hints that the proposed investigation is intended to shield the officers named from the consequences of the acts alleged against them, and openly charges that attacks, which he designates as "mean and cowardly," were made on him by the mover of the resolution to appoint an investigating committee. The veto is in the nature of a stump speech, the purport of which is to show that Mayor Howell is a great reformer, and that there are a number of wicked politicians in Brooklyn who are opposing him because of his reform tendencies. The Mayor says that one investigation at a time is enough, and that he will oppose all other so-called investigations at present, until that one is disposed of, believing that they have been started merely to direct attention from the charges brought by him against the City Works Commissioners. As to the Third-avenue sewer and the Nicholson pavement swindle, the Mayor thinks that "what happened eight or ten years ago is of comparatively little concern to us compared with the obligations which rest upon us to remedy the past and to leave no vicious precedents as evil legacies for the future." The Mayor also vetoed a resolution passed by the board appointing C. D. Rhinehart a Republican Clerk in Justice Fisher's court, in place of John Courtney, the present incumbent, who is a Democrat. Mayor Howell returned without approval resolutions providing for the painting and numbering of the lamps at a cost of $2,100.

THE VANDERBILT LITIGATION.

AN EFFORT TO GET A STRUCK JURY IN THE $1,000,000 SUIT—THE WILL CONTEST.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's suit against his brother, William H. Vanderbilt, to recover $1,000,000, alleged by the plaintiff to be due him on an agreement for not contesting the will of his father, was upon the day calendar of Part II. of the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, but was not called for trial. On Friday last Messrs. Henry L. Clinton, and Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the defendant, obtained from Chief-Justice Davis an order directing the plaintiff to show cause next Monday why a special or struck jury should not be drawn in the case and granting a stay of proceedings in the meantime. On the following day the plaintiff's counsel applied to Chief-Justice Davis to have the stay vacated. In his decision, rendered yesterday, the Chief-Justice says, among other things, he is satisfied that the case is a proper one for a struck jury, not solely because it involves the large sum of $1,000,000, but because "the action is complicated with other controversies involving vastly larger sums and questions of far greater interest." Among such controversies is the contest before the Surrogate in which the plaintiff is said to be an active participant; the action by the plaintiff to recover $7,000,000 from the defendant for fraudulently procuring the execution of their father's will; and the partition suit of Mrs. La Bau. Besides this, the controversies between the parties have excited great public interest, and have been much discussed in the newspapers. "It is not unreasonable," says the Chief-Justice, "to suppose that prejudices exist rendering it difficult to secure an unbiased jury from the ordinary panels. Under such circumstances it is not unreasonable, I think, to allow an opportunity to either party to present to the court the question whether the case be not one proper for a special jury." He therefore denied the application to vacate the stay.

Two attorneys protested, in turn, to Judge Landon, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday morning against the advancement on the calendar of the Vanderbilt suit, which, they said, had been given an improper preference over their causes. Scott Lord, one of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's counsel, protested against any change being made in the calendar. He said he had been served with a stay of proceedings, granted by Chief-Justice Davis, in General Term. This stay had been issued on the theory that the cause was so important that it should be tried before a struck jury. Such a jury, Mr. Lord thought, was unnecessary, and he considered the stay of no avail, because it had not been granted at Circuit. He asked for an order directing the defendant to show cause why the stay should not be vacated, and such order was granted, and was made returnable this afternoon.

The Vanderbilt will case was argued all day, before Surrogate Calvin, on a motion by the contestants for the removal of William H. Vanderbilt and others from their position as Executors under the will. In opposition, preliminary objections were made—first, that the Surrogate had no power in such proceedings to remove Executors, and further that the statements by the contestants, even if true, did not make out a case of irregularity or fraud, nor show that the interests of the estate or of the legatees were jeopardized. The Surrogate reserved his decision on these objections.

MRS. SIEFKE ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Caroline C. Siefke, the wife of a baker residing in Sixth-avenue, near Amity-street, was on trial yesterday, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, on a charge of attempting to poison her brother, John F. Ropke, of No. 82 Rose-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The facts of the case have been already published. The jury acquitted the accused without leaving their seats.

BRILLIANT BILLIARD PLAY.

SLOSSON MAKES THE LARGEST RECORDED AVERAGE.

HIS WONDERFUL GAME WITH ALBERT GARNIER—THE LATTER'S MARVELOUS CAROMS—HEISER WINS HIS FIRST VICTORY, DEFEATING RUDOLPHE.

The second week of the Brunswick and Balke Championship Tournament opened yesterday with two contests, the evening game being probably the most brilliant ever played in New-York. The contestants were Albert Garnier and George Slosson, and in the struggle the billiardist was pitted against the science of the game, and was overmatched. In the afternoon Randolph Heiser, the Boston boy player, vanquished A. P. Rudolphe, the French expert, after a long but very exciting struggle. The game in its opening stages was not remarkable for anything but the large number of "goose-eggs" gathered by each player, and the runs thereafter, although played neatly, did not net anything considerable, Heiser being in bad luck, while Rudolphe seemingly played more of an exhibition than a "string" game. Heiser, in his twenty-first inning, gathered the balls on the rail, and began to play with great skill and delicacy. On the ninety-sixth shot, which was a difficult one, he was "kissed off," and retired amid great cheering, having increased his score to 177, over 50 points ahead of Rudolphe's. This he followed with 24 very neatly played caroms in his next inning, increasing his score to 201, to which he still later on added 63. Rudolphe responded with 28 prettily-played shots, and, as was evident, came to the conclusion that the Boston lad could not be defeated as easily as he had at first supposed. In his thirty-sixth inning, Heiser gathered the balls and began a pretty series of "nurse" caroms on the bottom rail. The balls crossed to the right side rail, and began to click with unfailing regularity to the clock-work tapping of the lad's cue. Onward they went slowly, until just as they neared the top cushion they had chimed 100, and the hall echoed with applause. The obedient ivories, a moment later, reached and crossed the top rail, when, on the one hundred and thirty-second shot, they "froze." Fourteen shots brought them back in position on the left side rail, but again they "broke," and after completing a splendid run of 156 caroms the player left the table, with a score of 481 to his adversary's 215. A series of small runs on both sides followed, Rudolphe creeping up gradually by brilliant play toward Heiser's score, while the lad was having another run of bad luck. A turn came at last, and Heiser, after playing six successive shots whose boldness and brilliancy elicited a storm of plaudits from the spectators, gathered the ivories on the top rail and began a skillful piece of "nursing" that yielded 79 caroms, and brought the game to a close. The following was the score:

Heiser—0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 3, 7, 4, 2, 0, 1, 5, 13, 14, 0, 2, 18, 1, 0, 0, 95, 24, 0, 0, 1, 63, [illegible]—600.
Rudolphe—4, 0, 0, 1, 15, 14, 0, 19, [illegible]—422.
Winner's average, 11 39-51; loser's, 8 14-51.
Best runs—Heiser, 156, 95, 79, 63; Rudolphe, 58, 39.
Referee—Michael Geary; marker—G. H. Ellis.
Time of game—3 hours 41 minutes.

George Slosson opened his game with Garnier in the evening with a "miss" from the string, to which the Frenchman responded with a brilliantly-played run of 21 caroms. He was in fine trim, and was playing with great vim, while Slosson required some time to warm to his work. The lithe and graceful Frenchman did not wait for his young adversary to get into good playing form, however, but went on counting his caroms, varying them with displays of his nursing powers. In his fourth inning he rolled the tiny spheres down the left side rail delicately, turning the bottom corner very prettily, and crossing to the right side rail. When they "broke" on his eightieth shot, he made many difficult caroms, bending backward and drawing his cue over his chest, and bringing the balls together again, started to retrace his steps along the cushion with beautiful "kiss" and "nurse" caroms. Backward and forward the balls rolled on the bottom rail, obedient to his gracefully-manipulated cue, and as "draw" followed "massé," and "cushion shot" succeeded neatly-played "kiss caroms," it seemed as if the player was a magician, whose cue was an enchanted one, incapable of failing in any shot its owner cared to essay. He played the most difficult shots with the greatest ease and dashing brilliancy, but at last the fine exhibition ceased, and slipping up on a "bank" shot, the player snapped his fingers in disappointment and retired, after counting 175 shots, making his score 205 to Slosson's 8. The young Chicagoan went up to the table slightly nervous, and stood some moments undecided which way to make his shots. At length, however, he gathered the balls on the left side rail, and began his delicate and skillful "nursing," until they "froze" on his fifty-fifth shot. Counting from the "string," he began to play for position, but failed, retiring on a single cushion shot, after having scored 64 points. A "miss one" prevented Garnier from doing any effective work, and his adversary resumed his efforts to gain position on the rail, but again failed. Garnier then [illegible] slipped up on the fifth shot, leaving the balls in position for a fine "bank," which Slosson made. The latter soon afterward gathered the balls on the rail and recommenced his fine "nurse" play. He crossed from the bottom to the right side rail, and began to ring the chimes upon the ivories, making them glide gently toward the top of the table. They had rung out 100 as they reached the top cushion, on which they turned and crossed to the right rail, chiming out carom after carom as they journeyed toward the bottom rail. Half-way down they rang 150, and as the young player swung his cue backward and forward it seemed as though its motions were regulated by machinery. The balls appeared to be under the influence of a spell, from which they could not break away, and in half audible notes rang out 200, and then traveled onward, turning the corner, while Garnier rested on his cue, and with folded arms and erect form, gazed silently at their motions. At the bottom of the left rail the spell seemed to die away, and the balls seemed about to free themselves. They were still held in obedience by a master hand, however, and unwilling they chimed 300 and more, until once more they became the absolute captives of the cue and rolled submissively wherever the player wished them to go. Three hundred and fifty were counted, and together the object balls rolled to the right side rail and went joyfully on their way toward the top cushion. Halfway there they softly pealed 400, and then the cue seemed suddenly to lose its power, and after counting 403, the Chicago boy retired. The Frenchman took hold of the ivories as they were left with a steady hand and undaunted spirit, and before he retired he had played a small but brilliant run of 44. Slosson got the ivories once more under control, from the shot that Garnier left, and they started on a new trip along the cushion, being propelled with unerring accuracy and skill until they had chimed 112, closing the game, and giving Slosson the largest average ever made, and gaining for him applause such as few billiard stars ever receive. Appended is the score:

Slosson—0, 0, 8, 0, 64, 13, 403, 112—600.
Garnier—21, 7, 2, 175, 2, 4, 44—255.
Winner's average—75; loser's, 36 3-7.
Umpires—M. A. Newberger for Garnier; Slosson for himself.
Referee—Michael Geary; marker, G. H. Ellis.
Time of Game—1 hour and 28 minutes.

Heiser will meet Gallagher this afternoon, and this evening Schaefer will play Daly.

CHEERING EDWARD HANLAN.

Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the champion oarsman of America, occupied a proscenium box at the Theatre Comique, last night, in company with Frederick A. Plaisted, the champion two-mile oarsman. The box was decorated with the flags of America, England, and Ireland, and an immense audience was assembled, many women even being obliged to stand throughout the performance. About 9 o'clock Plaisted gave an exhibition of club-swinging. As he came on the stage the manager announced the presence of Hanlan, who was loudly cheered, and rose in the box to acknowledge it. The audience called him to the stage, and he was at once lifted over the rail by Plaisted. After a fresh volley of applause, a speech was demanded. Hanlan bowed and thanked the audience for the warm greeting extended to him. He said he was not a speech-maker. He was there on his way to England. Honored as he then was by being the champion of America, he was going to England to row for the championship of that country, and was going to bring it here if he could—they might depend on that. This announcement was received with immense enthusiasm, and after again thanking the audience he retired to his seat in the box.

A NEW-JERSEY JUSTICE CONVICTED.

Justice Robert E. Laird was convicted in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions yesterday on a charge of having falsely imprisoned Samuel Derrickson, a Hoboken lawyer, in having committed him to the County Jail for three months on a charge of disorderly conduct. Subsequently Mr. Derrickson was released on a writ of habeas corpus, and instituted the suit which terminated yesterday in the conviction of the accused Justice. The only noticeable feature in the evidence was that given by the Justice in his own defense. He testified that he considered his office one of the public places contemplated by the statute when he was doing business. The disorderly conduct consisted in Derrickson's entering the office and demanding certain papers in a tone the Justice did not like. "But," said Judge Garretson, "the statute only authorizes a commitment for 30 days. Where did you get authority to commit for three months?" "Well," replied the witness, "he was so awfully disorderly that—" "That," said the Judge, "you thought you would abandon the law and exercise your discretion." "Yes, Sir," replied the witness, apparently unconscious that he was condemning himself. Sentence was postponed.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Mrs. Robert Stewart, of No. 104 Hall-street, Brooklyn, while attempting to answer a question asked her by her husband, last Thursday night, concerning her health, fell dead at his feet. Heart disease was her malady. The funeral services were held yesterday, and while Henry Redford, an aged florist, was carrying some flowers to Mr. Stewart's house, he reeled and fell dead upon the sidewalk within a few yards of the door. Heart disease killed him also.

TAMMANY'S RECENT ELECTION.

ARGUMENT IN THE CASE BEFORE JUDGE BARRETT—THE SUBSTANCE OF AFFIDAVITS ON EACH SIDE—HOW THE ELECTION OF DEC. 31 WAS CONDUCTED.

Such a throng of Democratic politicians—office-holders and office-seekers—as was assembled yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Chambers, while the hearing in the matter of the injunction against the Tammany Society was going on, is rarely seen outside of a City or County convention. The court-room was crowded by them—those of prominence occupying seats near the tables allotted to counsel and reporters, and those of lesser note modestly fringing three sides of the room. In the front row sat Augustus Schell, while near him were County Clerk Gumbleton, ex-Alderman "Mike" Tuomey, Ed Gale, Coroner Woltman, Wisniewski, John D. Newman, and Scribe Joel O. Stevens, of the Tammany Society, sat together at the southern side of the room. The case was called at the opening of the court after the noon recess, and both sides replied promptly to Judge Barrett, Mr. Thomas Allison responding for the complainant, Hubert O. Thompson, and Mr. John D. Townsend for the defendant. Associated with Mr. Allison as counsel were ex-Judge John K. Porter and ex-District Attorney Nelson J. Waterbury. The counsel for Tammany Hall with Mr. Townsend were A. J. Vanderpoel, F. F. Vanderveer, and ex-Judge James C. Spencer. The complaint upon which the injunction restraining the defendant from initiating the 147 persons elected at the meeting of the society held Dec. 31, 1878, was granted, was read by Mr. Allison and also a supplementary affidavit made by Hubert O. Thompson, detailing information obtained by him since Jan. 6, concerning that meeting and enforcing his previous assertion that the meeting was called without due notice to members of the society, for the purpose of electing new members in an illegal manner. An affidavit of John Y. Savage averring that he was not notified of the meeting of the society, and that if he had been notified he would have attended it, because he disapproves of the course of the present officers of the society and is satisfied that they are seeking to elect persons as members who will vote to retain them in office, was next read. Following this was the affidavit of Douglas Taylor, (for over 25 years a member of the society,) declaring that for a quarter of a century it has been the custom to advertise the call for any meeting of the society in two or more papers, and that through the violation of that custom he did not obtain notice of the special meeting held Dec. 31, 1878. Affidavits made by Caspar C. Childs, Charles E. Cornell, Maurice J. Power, John J. Delaney, Robert P. Gibson, John Tyler Kelly, Daniel O'Reilly, Henry P. O'Neil, William M. Olliffe, James G. Brinkman, Constantine Donoho, Zachariah J. Halpin, Washington Hadley, James Maxwell, and John Richardson, all members of the Tammany Society, were next read in support of the preceding declarations. Nelson J. Waterbury averred in two separate affidavits, that he had never known a meeting of the Tammany Society to be called clandestinely, as was that of Dec. 31 last; that the purpose was evidently to hold that meeting by stealth; that the election of 147 members, if conducted with the dignity, deliberation, and opportunity to vote usual at an ordinary meeting, would, in his opinion, have protracted a meeting begun at 7:30 o'clock New Year's eve until probably 3 o'clock in the morning of New Year's Day; that such a number of members is greater than the number deponent remembers to have been elected in any one year; that the effort surreptitiously to elect such a large number of members is an attempt by the officers participating therein to maintain their power in the society in disregard of the wishes and in violation of the rights and interests of the present members; and that to his knowledge over 80 members, and upon information and belief, a majority of the members of the society, disapprove of the holding and proceedings of the said alleged meeting, and desire to have it avoided and set aside. William Arrowsmith's affidavit declared that he had been informed by James Maxwell that the meeting complained of was finished before 7:30 in the evening; was presided over by Joel O. Stevens, [illegible] of the society. Other affidavits were devoted to showing that The New-York *Mercantile Journal*, and *Manufacturers' and Bankers' Ledger*, in which the call for the meeting was published, was not a newspaper in the true sense; that the calls for meetings held previous to and since Dec. 31, were published in two daily newspapers, thus proving that there was a rule of notification which was violated in the instance complained of.

When Mr. Allison had finished reading the affidavits above referred to, Mr. John D. Townsend began to read opposing affidavits. The first of these was signed by 11 of the Sachems of the Tammany Society—Thomas Dunlap, John Kelly, Henry A. Gumbleton, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Sidney P. Nichols, Edward F. Kearney, John J. German, Mosse Diefendorf, Charles H. Haswell, Henry L. Clinton, and Bernard Reilly. In this document it is declared that each and every one of the subscribing Sachems acted in good faith with reference to the meeting of Dec. 31; that it was legally called by Grand Sachem Schell in response to a written request from Sachems John Kelly, Henry A. Gumbleton, Thomas Dunlap, and Henry D. Purroy; that it was not for the purpose of electing persons as members of the society who would vote to retain the present Sachems in office; and that it was called to advance the interest and welfare of the society. Sachems Dunlap, Gumbleton, Kearney, and Purroy, who attended the meeting, swear that it was conducted properly. Following this omnibus affidavit, Mr. Townsend read a voluminous statement made under oath by Joel O. Stevens, Secretary of the Tammany Society. He stated that he possessed the only copy in existence of the society's by-laws, one of which declares that it shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish the call for any meeting of the society in one or more newspapers at least two days previous to the time of such meeting; that he received from Grand Sachem Schell an order to call a meeting for Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1878, pursuant to the request of the four Sachems above named; and that he prepared a notice and caused it to be printed in the New-York *Mercantile Journal*, without dictation or suggestion from any member of the society, but acting upon his own personal and official judgment and discretion. He denied that he was in the habit of publishing the notices of meetings in any two daily newspapers, or that he promised to give the plaintiff Thompson special notice of the holding of any meeting of the society. Speaking of the meeting of Dec. 31 last, he declares that it was properly conducted, and instanced a number of previous meetings of the society which were equally poorly attended, and at which large numbers of new members were elected. Speaking of the (present membership of the Tammany Society, Mr. Stevens says: "There are about 5,000 names of persons standing upon the roll of said society as members thereof; and deponent states, upon information and belief, that about 1,000 of said persons are now living and are actually members of said society at the present time; that a large proportion of said members reside in other portions of the State of New-York than within the City of New-York, and in other States of the United States; that said members are of different and diverse political creeds and faith, the majority, however, being members of the Democratic Party; yet a large number are members of the Republican Party, and still another portion have no healthy political status or position in any political party, but professing to be Democrats, they usually coalesce and unite with the Republicans against the Democratic Party."

Mr. Allison made a strong argument in support of the motion to continue the injunction against the initiation of the persons elected to membership in the society. He claimed that the right of a member of a society to receive notification of the meetings of the society did not arise from a by-law, but had its origin in common law. A right thus springing could not be qualified by a by-law. He quoted from time to time from the history of corporations to show that by-laws are not necessary to the legal existence of such bodies, and he claimed that a by-law may be followed literally so as to work injustice to the members of a society, in which case the violation of its spirit repealed it. He pointed out the rule established for the Secretary of the Tammany Society by the publication of the calls for its meetings in certain ways, and contended that the violation of that rule was an evidence of an intention on the part of the defendant to deceive the plaintiff. He also claimed that not one of the points made in the complaint and its supporting affidavit had been fairly and honestly met and answered.

Mr. John D. Townsend claimed for the defendant that the plaintiff had no cause of action, because an individual member had no right of action to restrain the illegal action of a corporation's officers, unless it appeared the corporation itself had refused to take such action. He demurred to the complaint, because all other members of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, similarly situated with the plaintiff are not made parties plaintiff. His third point was that the court should not interpose by injunction unless some civil right or pecuniary interest was imperiled. The fourth point raised by Mr. Townsend was that, even though the action was commenced in proper form, and the plaintiff had rights which had been injured, it was not a case for the interposition of a court of equity. Finally, he declared that an injunction should not be granted when the material allegations in a complaint were based upon information and belief, and should be refused when such material allegations were denied by the party sought to be restrained.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Townsend's points, Judge Barrett adjourned the case until this morning, when ex-Judge Porter will speak for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel for the defendant.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The National Line steam-ship Egypt arrived down the Bay yesterday afternoon, but did not reach Quarantine until after sundown.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors, made by Charles L. Lawrence to Franklin Bien, and Justus W. Meyer to Joseph E. Frazier, were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The steam-ship Castalia, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, had on board a portion of the cargo of the cotton-laden steam-ship Kate, which was wrecked at the Bermudas some weeks since.

Two hundred and twenty-five immigrants were landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. The State of Indiana brought 3, the Castalia 15, the Britannic 88, the Weser 73, and the Parthia 46.

The annual subscription tickets for admission to the Long Room of the Stock Exchange have been advanced from $50 to $100. For members of brokers' firms the price remains as heretofore—$25.

The telegraphed assertion of Vice-President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that so far as that road is concerned there has been no cutting of freight or passenger rates is laughed at on the Produce Exchange, and offers were made yesterday to produce bills of that road showing a cut. The rates remain as reported a few days ago. As soon as sufficient rolling stock can be provided it is expected that they will go much lower.

Messrs. Hugh McCulloch, President of the Funding Association of the United States, limited, C. M. Fry, President of the Bank of New-York, and S. G. Ward, representative of Baring Brothers, of London, leave for Richmond to-day to attend a conference with the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of funding the debt of that State in accordance with the plan devised by the Funding Association and heretofore published in THE TIMES.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture this evening for the benefit of the Brooklyn Lay College and Biblical Institute, corner Clinton and Amity streets. Subject, "Reign of the Common People."

Charles H. Bender, a convict who is now serving a term in the Penitentiary, was flogged recently by Keeper Shevlin for refusing to work. Bender claims that he was unmercifully beaten without cause. Keeper Shevlin will not permit any person to see Bender, on the ground that it would be subversive of discipline to permit a prisoner to make a statement for publication. Shevlin, however, asks that the case be investigated by the Board of Supervisors.

Late on Sunday night the Police of the Fourth Precinct, under command of Capt. McLaughlin, made a descent on a gambling-house at No. 446 Myrtle-avenue, kept by Albert Young. Henry James, of No. 169 Willoughby-street; James Hawkins, of No. 143 Sands-street; George Fisher, of No. 324 De Kalb-avenue; Jessup Dalton, of No. 515 Lafayette-avenue; John Russell, of No. 475 Myrtle-avenue, and Oliver Rudden, of No. 187 Nassau-street, were found in the house and arrested. Young was not on the premises at the time of the raid, but was arrested yesterday morning. The Police seized a pack of cards and a number of ivory chips.

Corporation Counsel De Witt sent a communication yesterday to the Common Council in reference to a resolution passed by that body directing suit to be commenced against the bondsmen of the defaulting ex-Tax Collector, Isaac Badeau. Mr. De Witt calls attention to the fact that Badeau had three different sets of bondsmen, and that as his stealings extended over several terms of office, it will be necessary to make a thorough investigation of his accounts in order to ascertain the names of the bondsmen whom it will be necessary to sue in order to recover the money stolen from the city by Badeau. The communication was referred to the Law Committee.

NEW-JERSEY.

The pedestrian mania has extended to Hoboken, and six young women began a match for a purse of $200 last evening. The track is laid out in the old Hansa Gardens. The attendance was not very large.

Thomas Lynch, aged 64, of Elizabeth, was found frozen to death at Brinton Range, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by Philip Donahue, the range-keeper, as he was making his rounds. Deceased had been slightly deranged for several years.

THE SCOPE OF COLLEGE EDUCATION.

VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT EXPRESSED BY THE PHI BETA KAPPA ALUMNI.

The Phi Beta Kappa Alumni met at Delmonico's last evening, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York, presiding. Mr. Walter D. Edmunds announced that it had been decided to hold a public meeting at Chickering Hall during the latter part of March, when some [illegible] and another would recite a poem. The gentlemen have not yet been selected, as Messrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Secretary Evarts, and George William Curtis, who had been invited, have been compelled to decline. The alumni then debated upon "The Scope of Collegiate Education." Prof. Martin said that the course of study of institutions was entitled to consideration. Mathematics, for example, must always be the basis of the greater part of human culture, but the most that any college could do in any system of education was to make "beginners." Classics in some form also entered into all studies. There should be something done to secure a general course of study in all of our educational institutions. Everything professional should be excluded, and only general subjects included in the curriculum. The rule ought to be to exclude everything which a student was likely to study of his own volition. The works of Shakespeare, Johnson, Luther, &c., the student would have in his library. Philosophy should enter into the course of collegiate studies. Gen. Benjamin B. Foster said that colleges should not be turned into polytechnic institutions. Col. Robert Lenox Belknap thought that collegiate education should be elevated to a higher plane. Colleges were little more than high schools, and yet it was thought that when a young man had graduated his education was finished, when in fact it was only commenced. Mr. Elihu Root argued that the principal utility of a collegiate course came from the associations. It was impracticable to establish institutions in Colorado and Nevada on a par with those in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins believed that a rule could not be established which should govern all colleges. It must first be found what preliminary education was required by a college of its students, and then what was the length of its course. It would be "supremely ridiculous" to lay down a universal curriculum of study. Mr. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, who originated the Bureau of Education at Washington, said he thought that there should be distinct methods of education. What was wanted was men of the right physical, moral, and intellectual training. The primary, common, and grammar schools, academies, and colleges should be distinct yet gradual stages in the acquirement of an education. After further discussion the society adjourned, and a supper concluded the reunion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in Association hall. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Assistant Treasurer, reported that the expenditures for the past year had amounted to $22,508 47, and the receipts to $23,054 70, leaving a balance in favor of the association of $546 23. Mr. Robert R. McBurney, the Corresponding Secretary, read a report showing the work accomplished during 1878. From this it appears that 172 young men were provided with situations and 814 with lodgings, and that 33,614 free meals were furnished. Valuable aid was rendered to the association in New-Orleans during the yellow fever period. More than $4,000 were subscribed to the relief fund, and numerous other subscriptions were sent to the South through the Chamber of Commerce. George De Forest Lord made some remarks to the young men present on the subject of discouragement, advising as remedies for this state of mind a careful regard for health, the association of interesting companions, and a careful study of good literature. Rev. E. A. Washburn thought that one of the most important and improving features of the association was its gymnasium. He was a thorough believer in what was known as muscular Christianity. Dr. Washburn concluded his remarks with a graceful compliment to the venerable Peter Cooper, who was one of the gentlemen occupying seats on the platform.

A NEW-JERSEY JUSTICE ARRESTED.

Justice John Dwyer, of Union Township, N. J., was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with embezzling $1,700 while Treasurer of the township. He gave $1,500 bail and was released by Judge Garretson.

KILLED ON THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.

A laborer named James Konna, of No. 780 Tenth-avenue, attempted to walk across the track of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad at Fifty-third-street, and was struck by Engine No. 22, and instantly killed.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE PINCKNEY.

An order was entered in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, reopening the proceedings before Referee Buell, which were instituted to procure the removal of Justice Pinckney from the bench. In an affidavit made by the impeached Justice, he says the proceedings against him have been prompted by the malice of Patrick Anthony, Clerk of his court, and that his own attention to his court business has been so constant, and the work to be done there has been so great, that he has had neither time nor opportunity to give testimony before the Referee in his own behalf. He adds that he has 27 witnesses whose evidence will be useful to him, and he wishes to put in evidence the records of his court for several years past. The order entered by the General Term gives Justice Pinckney 10 days in which to put in new evidence, and the Corporation Counsel 10 days for rebuttal. It also directs that the final report of Referee Buell shall be ready for the consideration of the Judges on the first Tuesday in March.

A RIVAL OF MME. ANDERSON.

Miss Annie Bartell began at 6 o'clock last evening an attempt to walk 3,000 quarter miles in the same number of consecutive quarter hours at the Brewster Building, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. About 40 persons were present at the start, the majority being attendants and friends, but after 8 o'clock the hall was well filled. Miss Bartell is about 38 years of age, and of low stature, with a form more sturdy than graceful. Although her gait is almost devoid of grace, her step is both elastic and firm, and unusually long for a woman. John Hughes, O'Leary's rival pedestrian, acts as Miss Bartell's trainer and coach. The track upon which she walks requires seven laps for each quarter mile. Miss Bartell made her first quarter mile in 3:25½, the second in 3:43¼, the third in 3:40¼, and the fourth in 3:39¾. Her fastest quarter was made in 3:15½, and the slowest in 4:23. The following is the record of her time by miles up to 10 P. M.: First mile, 14:28¾; second, 14:29½; third, 14:36½; fourth, 16:52¾. The judges are William Hodgkin, E. K. Rogers, Charles A. Bouton, and James McDonough.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, is at the Gilsey House.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston is at the Hoffman House.

Willis Phelps, of Springfield, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Britannic, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Capt. Audley Harvey, Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Lorne, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. J. H. Sparks, of London, and Signor Brignoli are at the Everett House.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

A CARD FROM MR. SCRIBNER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the death of Mr. John Blair Scribner is a serious loss to the house of Charles Scribner's Sons, and one which cannot be altogether replaced, yet the business in all its branches will go on as before without interruption, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. CHARLES SCRIBNER.

THE SHULTZ MURDER CASE.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 27.—Several witnesses were examined before the jury of inquest in the Shultz murder case at South Norwalk to-day, but without any material result. Clothing was exhibited belonging to Buchol, which was stained with blood, and the announcement was made that the spots were to be analyzed, after which the hearing was adjourned until Monday, Feb. 10. State Attorney Olmstead said the case would probably be finished before this jury at that time.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool.—George E. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burgess and infant, James Brooks, F. Bristow, G. H. Bellows, G. W. Baffey, [illegible]

In steam-ship Castalia, from Bermuda.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Wild and three children, J. Liddiar, Capt. Blackmann, [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:14 | Sun sets.....5:13 | Moon sets..11:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate...1:[illegible]

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

[illegible] Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was not dropped to-day, a break in the wire having opened the circuit.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, JAN. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cosmopolitan, (Br.,) Hitchman, Liverpool, John G. Seager; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Montana, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.

Barks Leo, (Norw.,) Andersen, Arendal, Norway, [illegible]

Brig Clara Jenkins, Dodge, Buenos Ayres, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. John Somes, Wall, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, and Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Narragansett, Shaw, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Madawaska Maid, Tupper, Boston, Charles Twing.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Britannic (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Jan. 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Cringle, London Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Sorrento, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull Dec. 31 and Boston 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Co.

Steam-ship Scandinavia, (Br.,) Ward, Naples Dec. 12, Palermo 19th, Valencia 25th, Malaga 31st, and Gibraltar Jan. 1, with fruit and passengers to Phelps Bros.—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Canima, Capt. Liddicoat, from Bermuda Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Carondelet, Burrows, Galveston Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Mallett, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Assyrian, (of Liverpool,) Robertson, Calcutta 97 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Nordenskjold, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Limerick 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Umberto Primo, (Ital.,) Cangiano, Naples 108 ds., with sulphur, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to John C. Seager.

Brig Lady Mary, Iler, Arecibo 21 ds., with sugar to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Brig Wanderer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lewis, Bordeaux 46 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Sabulun, Ciudad Bolivar 16 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to J. Agostini.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, St. Croix 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Halage, (of St. John, N. B.,) Shaw, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Scammell Bros.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.; cloudy; at City Island, light, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Lancaster, for Philadelphia; ships Rossano, for Antwerp; Conqueror, for San Francisco; schrs. Anson Stimson, for Barbles; Harry White, for Point-a-Pitre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Freeman Dennis, (Br.,) Ellis, Amsterdam 56 ds., which arr. 24th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up to the City 27th.

The reported arrival of steam-ship Richmond, from Richmond, in yesterday's paper was premature.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 23, lat. 34 36, lon. 13 13, bark Arabella, (Br.,) from Glasgow, for Pernambuco.

Dec. 24, lat. 33 45, lon. 70 33, bark Hawthorn, from Bordeaux, for Sandy Hook.

Dec. 26, lat. 20 05, lon. 15, bark Sarah Smith, from London, for Port Natal.

Jan. 16, lat. 21 40, lon. 70 30, brig Lord Dufferin, from Sydney, C. B., for St. Jago.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Arr. schr. Commander, Chase, from Boston, jettisoned part of cargo.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Sld. 25th inst. Cromwell, Rome, Landbo, latter for Baltimore; Sebastian Bach, Bremen, Lobo, latter for New-York; 26th inst., Alfred Gibbs, for Hampton Roads; Orontes, for New-York; Ida, Coca, Pensacola; Constantia, Capt. Kykman; S. W. Wolff, Loma, Capt. Gould, 26th inst., Strabuson, Capt. Davis; Alexander Campbell, Amelia d'Azuana, Leslie, W. A. Campbell, latter for New-York; Dartmouth, for Delaware River; E. W. Stetson.

Arr. 25th inst., Thomas D. Harrison, at Coruna; 25th inst., Romolo, Willie, Emilie Clampe; 26th inst., J. E. Sutherland, James S. Stone; 26th inst., Annie, Capt. Stowers; Ethel; 27th inst., Cyprus, Capt. Kelley; Bessie.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Nugent, from New-York Jan. 15, arr. here yesterday.

The steam-ship Egbert, (Br.,) Capt. Faulkner, from New-York Jan. 1, arr. at Tarragona Jan. 23.

The steam-ship Chiswick, (Br.,) Capt. Gaynes, from New-Orleans Dec. 18, arr. at Bowl Jan. 23.

The steam-ship Graf Bismarck, Capt. Hagemann, from New-York Jan. 6, arr. at Marseilles Jan. 22.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Mouland, from New-York Jan. 15, arr. here at 7 o'clock P. M. Saturday.

The steam-ship Indiana, Capt. Sargent, from Philadelphia Jan. 17, for Liverpool, arr. off Brow Head this morning at 11 o'clock.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 27.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Brunswick, Capt. Undeutsch, from New-Orleans Jan. 2, by way of Havana, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—The steam-ship Ripia, (Br.,) Capt. Perryman, from New-Orleans Jan. 3, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Enrique, (Span.,) Capt. Gonzalez, from Baltimore Jan. 17, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Propontis, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from Norfolk Jan. 10, has arr. here; lost starboard boats and had decks swept.

The steam-ship Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Portland Jan. 14, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from Boston Jan. 13, has arr. here.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The official examination and report on baking powders, by the Brooklyn Health Board, shows the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be free from alum or any other injurious substances.

It is a pure grape cream of tartar powder, always uniform and full strength.

It costs a trifle more per pound, but is cheaper in the end, as it goes further, and saves health.

THE American Pedometer. Price, $5.

"It did not take long to prove to the wearer of the pedometer that she could walk a stated distance each day to the benefit of her health. That beyond that ascertained distance the exhaustion caused by the exercise taken was not made up by the subsequent night's rest, and the 'dragged-out feeling' which, day by day, was present, was in consequence of too much exertion. A fortnight's enforced rest came, and now the pedometer is worn of choice, from the time of rising until bed-time, more regularly than a watch; and because the wearer has learned how needful it is not to go beyond what she has found to be the measure of her strength."

—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Tiffany & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Union-square, New-York.

GERMANIA
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 175 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
RESERVE FOR REINSURANCE	363,061 30
RESERVE FOR LOSSES	31,528 65
NET SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1879	784,433 73
TOTAL ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879	$1,678,[illegible]

The alarming increase of large and destructive fires demonstrates the necessity of insurance in strong and well-managed companies.

This company will continue to insure against loss or damage by fire under the same conservative management which has always characterized it.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN EDW. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

BOYS' CLOTHING,
OVERCOATS, SCHOOL SUITS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
TO CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

STATEMENT, U. S. BRANCH,
JANUARY 1st, 1879.

ASSETS		$4,301,397 03
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding Losses	$308,754 13	
Unearned Premiums	1,617,191 35	
All other Liabilities	504,070 42	2,430,005 90
Surplus in the U. S.		$1,871,391 21

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Chairman.
WM. F. CARY, Jr., Deputy Chairman.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES.
J. E. PULSFORD, Resident Manager.
HENRY W. EATON, Deputy Manager.
GEORGE W. HOYT, Assistant Deputy Manager.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
Furniture, Upholstery Goods,
Paper Hangings, Lace Curtains, &c.,
Previous to Removal to
29 UNION-SQUARE
B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS,
657, 659 BROADWAY.

ARTISTS' FUND.
Closing sale of Paintings contributed by members in aid of the fund, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Leavitt Art Galleries, No. 817 Broadway.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE
at the
KURTZ ART GALLERY.
Fine collection of modern oil-paintings by foreign and American artists, now on exhibition, free, until time of sale, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, this week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
WILL BE SENT FOR
ONE YEAR, POSTAGE PAID
TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS,
FOR ONE DOLLAR.